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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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23 February 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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THEORETICIAN LIAO GAILONG DISCUSSES DENG XIAOPING'S ROLE

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 83 pp 3-6

[Article by Liao Gailong [1675 5556 7127]: "The Comrade Deng Xiaoping Who Is in the Great Historical Transition"]

[Text] In October 1976, we shattered the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and ended the 10 years of confusion of the "Great Cultural Revolution." After that, the serious task which faced our party was to bring order out of chaos. Not only must we resolutely purge the criminal acts of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and thoroughly criticize all of their reactionary absurd theories, we must also resolutely correct the "leftist" mistakes which Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later days. At the same time, we must resolutely safeguard the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought, continue to develop Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions, so as to realize the great shift of the party in the socialist historical stage from the incorrect to the correct path and from suffering serious setbacks to developing victoriously. This shift is strongly demanded by the whole party and the people throughout the country and is an irresistible historical trend.

For over 2 years from October 1976 to December 1978 when the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, Comrade Hua Guofeng, the major responsible person of the central authorities at the time, had violated this historical trend and proposed the erroneous principle of the "two whatevers," which were "whatever policy decision Chairman Mao made, we must resolutely safeguard, and whatever directive Chairman Mao issued, we must abide by steadfastly." This has set up layers of obstacles to restoring order to confusion, to correcting the "leftist" mistakes of Comrade Mao Zedong in his later days and to restoring the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought. Consequently, the party's work advanced hesitantly.

Under the support of the whole party and the people throughout the country, the revolutionaries of the older generation with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their outstanding representative waged an acute struggle against Comrade Hua Guofeng, who proposed and persevered in the erroneous principle of the "two whatevers." After the powerful mass protest movement centering around the Tiananmen Incident of April 1976 and the shattering of the "gang of four,"

the whole party and the people throughout the country strongly urged Comrade Deng Xiaoping to come out to work and demanded that the Tiananmen Incident be redressed. These were the best objective signs of the support which the whole party and the people throughout the country rendered to the correct leadership of the party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as its representative. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee resolutely corrected the erroneous principle of the "two whatevers" and began to restore order to confusion in an all-round and conscientious manner. This conference signified a great historical transition.

From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in June 1981 to the 12th CPC Congress in September 1982, our party finally completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in terms of guiding ideology, and realized a great historical shift from incorrect to correct party leadership and from suffering setbacks to developing victoriously. In the course of bringing order out of chaos and realizing a historical shift, Comrade Deng Xiaoping had given play to his role in decisionmaking and rendered outstanding contributions. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee: "In these years, those people in the Standing Committee who have played major roles are Comrades Jianying, Xiaoping, Xiannian and Chen Yun, particularly Comrade Xiaoping. This is no secret. Even the foreigners know that Comrade Xiaoping is the major decisionmaker in the party of China today." In the "Publication Note" of the "Selections From Deng Xiaoping," the Editorial Committee on Party Literature of the CPC Central Committee pointed out: "The speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping after 1977 have reflected his role in decisionmaking and his outstanding contributions in the course of promoting and guiding the whole party in bringing order out of chaos and realizing the great historical shift and in the course of determining the correct road and principles and policies of launching socialist modernization on the basis of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and of our country's situation."

It is not a coincidence that Comrade Deng Xiaoping was able to give play to his role in decisionmaking in the great historical transition in the socialist period and that he has become the outstanding representative of the correct leadership of our party since 1975. I feel that we can explain this in the following five aspects:

First, Comrade Deng Xiaoping is highly accomplished in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. This is not only because he studied in France and the Soviet Union in his younger days or because he is well-versed in the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought because he studied assiduously, but because he has mastered the materialist dialectics of the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Amidst the revolutionaries of the older generation in our party, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has been known for his knowledge of materialist dialectics and his skill in making use of materialist dialectics to solve practical problems. His famous remark is "act in accordance with dialectics." Comrade Mao Zedong gave very high praise to this remark. In his speech in January 1957, he

called upon the whole party to study dialectics and to "act in accordance with dialectics" as Comrade Deng Xiaoping put it. In late 1973, after Comrade Deng Xiaoping reemerged to work, Comrade Mao Zedong again said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping had "rare skills and strong political thinking." I think that this primarily referred to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's knowledge of materialist dialectics.

Second, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has had specially abundant practical experiences in revolution and construction. He has traversed the entire course of the history of our party's struggle for over 60 years, and has embraced an all-round experience for leading the socialist revolution and construction. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the first generation of Communist Party members in China. As early as the first revolutionary period, he rendered major contributions to the united front work. In the historical transition from the failure of the first revolutionary period to the Agrarian Revolution, he shouldered the task of secretary-general of the central authorities. In 1919, he led the Baise Uprising in Guangxi, and established the revolutionary base east and left of the river. After going to work at the Central Revolutionary Base, he resolutely supported and implemented the correct line of Comrade Mao Zedong. He was thus referred to as the chief representative of the so-called "Luo Ming's line of Jiangxi" (the so-called Deng, Mao, Xie and Gu) by the faction of the "leftist" doctrine headed by Wang Ming and ruthlessly struggled and attacked mercilessly. He was a non-voting delegate to the Zunyi enlarged session of the Political Bureau convened in January 1935, a conference that embodied historical significance. After the conference, he again shouldered the position of secretary-general of the central authorities. During the War of Resistance against Japan, he successively shouldered the posts of vice chairman of the Political Department of the Eighth Route Army and political commissar of the 129th Division, and rendered major contributions to the establishment of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Resist-Japan Democratic Base. He was elected as member of the central authorities at the 7th CPC Congress in June 1945. In the War of Liberation throughout the country, together with Comrade Liu Bocheng, he fought actively in the defensive war and won 10 out of 10 battles and shattered the wild plans of the enemies in getting through the Pinghan Road. Following that, together with Comrade Liu Bocheng, he followed the policy decision made by Comrade Mao Zedong and the party Central Committee, and led the main force of 130,000 people of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Field Army to cross the Huang He and advance southward. He galloped the length and breadth of the Chang Jiang, Huai He, Huang He and Han Shui, and established the Central Plain Liberated Area with the Dabie Shan as the center. From then on, he launched the stage of strategic offensive of the People's War of Liberation. From late 1948 to early 1949, together with Comrades Liu Bocheng and Chen Yi, he organized and commanded the Huai Hai Decisive Battle, and annihilated the main force of 550,000 troops of the Guomindang army on the southern front. After this, together with Comrades Liu Bocheng and He Long, he again commanded the units to pursue and annihilate the remaining enemies and liberated the great southwest. In the early days since the nation's founding, from 1952 on, he held the post of secretary-general of the central authorities and secretary-general of the State Council, and was responsible for handling the heavy daily work of the party and state. In

April 1955, at the 5th Plenary Session of the 7th CPC Central Committee, he was elected as member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. In 1956, at the 1st Plenary Session of the 8th CPC Central Committee, he was elected as member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary-general of the central authorities, and was responsible for handling the daily work of the central authorities. Precisely because Comrade Deng Xiaoping has traversed the entire course of the history of struggle of our party for over 60 years, he has embraced the rich experiences in leading the revolution and leading the socialist construction, and has also embraced the profound theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. That is why he is able to give play to his great creative spirit at the critical historical juncture of the socialist stage and in the decisionmaking of all the major policies and principles of the party and state.

The third point is derived from the above two. Because of his outstanding achievements in work, he has enjoyed high prestige among the party and the people. This tremendous prestige of his cannot be replaced by anyone. This is also an important reason why our whole party, our whole army and our people of various nationalities throughout the country have a powerful sense of togetherness and unity.

Fourth, the reason why Comrade Deng Xiaoping could give play to his role in decisionmaking and render outstanding contributions at such a critical historical juncture is because he has all along persevered in the principles of democratic centralism and democratic leadership, persevered in seeking truth from facts and persevered in the mass line, and he is good at absorbing and summing up the opinions and experiences of the whole party and the broad masses of people throughout the country. Just as Mao Zedong's works, the works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are also a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the whole party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping perseveres in opposing individual worship and resolutely opposes the adoption of the attitude of the "two whatevers" by anyone. He has truly attained the goal of boldly persevering in the truth and boldly revising and correcting mistakes.

Fifth, despite the fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is getting on in years, that he was already past "70 years of age" at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, yet, he is still energetic and healthy, and is able to integrate his creative spirit with the democratic spirit. That is why he is able to give play to his decisionmaking role and make outstanding contributions in this great historical transition.

The achievements which our party has scored ideologically and theoretically in the great historical transition are primarily the contributions made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The theses concerning the various major issues in the "Selections From Deng Xiaoping" are the most powerful proof of this point. This work has already won the enthusiastic welcome of the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the country. In some 3 months after its publication, over 40 million copies have already been printed. The

broad masses of people of various countries in the world have all paid attention to studying this work in order to understand the unprecedented great change in human history which has taken place all these years in China, a country having one-fourth of the population of the world, and to understand the theories and principles behind the Chinese people in struggling to build a modern socialist country that is culturally advanced and highly democratic.

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CSO: 4005/235

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORK ON DIVISION OF GOVERNMENT, COMMUNE ADMINISTRATION LAUNCHED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 83
pp 12-15

[Questions and Answers on the Division of Government Administration and Commune Management and the Establishment of Township Government]

[Text] The work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government of the rural people's communes will be launched in an all-round manner throughout the country. Recently, with regard to some problems in this work, the reporter of this journal visited the departments in charge of the rural policy research office of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, where answers were given to the following questions raised by the reporter.

Question: What is the progress in the work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government throughout the country?

Answer: The division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government is an important reform in the basic-level political system and economic system in the rural areas in our country, and is a major event in the political life of the people of the various nationalities in our country. By October this year, 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities throughout the country have launched the work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government. Incomplete statistics show that 9,028 people's communes of the 902 counties (cities and districts) throughout the country have implemented the division of government administration and commune management, and have established 12,786 township people's governments. Among these, 176 counties (cities and districts) of Tianjin Municipality and other provinces and regions have all established township governments throughout the municipality and within the scope of the counties. In light of the situation of the launching of this work in various places, the implementation of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government has played a very fine role

in strengthening party leadership and political construction as well as in promoting economic development. It has preliminarily changed the former situation in which there was no division between government administration and enterprise management and in which the government replaced the enterprise. It is welcomed by the broad masses of cadres and people.

Question: At present, how should we launch the work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government?

Answer: In accordance with the regulations of the "Constitution" and the recent instructions of the party Central Committee and State Council, the work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government must be launched on a general scale in the rural areas throughout the country. At present, in launching this work, the most important task is to carry ~~at~~ the division of government administration and commune management and establish township people's governments. At the same time, we must establish township party committees and gradually establish economic organizations according to the needs of production and the wishes of the masses. This work must be carried out in integration with the work of selecting delegates to the township people's congress. In general, this work should be completed before the end of 1984.

Question: How should we determine the scale of the township?

Answer: Generally speaking, the scale of the township can take the scope of jurisdiction of the original commune as the basis, and one township can be established in one commune. But the scales as well as natural and economic conditions of the people's communes in various localities in our country differ. The scope of some communes is too large and inconvenient for management. We can also make these communes smaller and establish townships of an appropriate scale. In short, it is inadvisable to make big changes. Some rural fair towns that have definite factors can also establish township governments in order to promote the development of the rural economic and cultural causes.

Question: How should we determine the establishment of township personnel?

Answer: We must strive to establish a personnel body that is small in number but highly trained, and it must not surpass the current personnel plan of the people's commune. In light of the situation of the trial points in various localities in the previous stage, generally, the township party committee will have a secretary, a deputy secretary, an organizational member (concurrently discipline inspection member) and propaganda member; there will be a Communist Youth League secretary and a chairman of the women's association. The township government will have a head, a deputy head, as well as personnel in civil affairs, legislative affairs, financial affairs, culture and education, health

and sanitation, planned parenthood, and production and construction, and a secretary. The economic organization will set up its own personnel according to need. In addition, the township level has also established the people's armed forces department. The security agency is established in accordance with the spirit of the summary of the National Conference on Legislative Work. Because the scales of the townships are different, the establishment for the township should also be different. Specific establishments will be arranged in an overall manner by the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities in light of specific situations.

Question: Can we select township cadres from among the masses of peasants?

Answer: In accordance with the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, in the future, we should gradually implement the method of selecting the outstanding personnel from the rural areas to become township cadres, who are able to work at the higher and lower levels, who are able to be officials as well as civilians, and who will hold a post when they are elected and return to production when they fail to be elected. This is an important reform in the system of basic-level cadres in the rural areas of our country, which is favorable to overcoming the "iron bowl" mentality among the cadres that has been formed through the years and to encouraging the cadres to change their style of work, to closely integrate with the masses and better serve the people. In selecting township cadres, we should trust and rely on the masses, mobilize the masses to make recommendations and select and employ the outstanding ones on the basis of the masses' opinion. The head and deputy head of the township people's government will be selected at the township people's congress.

Question: What should be the wages of the township cadres after the establishment of the township?

Answer: The cadres who are divorced from labor in the present communes will receive the same wages after the establishment of the township, regardless of which department of the party, government or enterprise they work in. The newly-elected township cadres will be given appropriate subsidies economically. In establishing townships, in light of specific situations, we should let those commune members who have been selected and transferred to work in the commune continue work as suitable. As for those who are not suitable for work in the township, we should carry out meticulous and patient ideological work and mobilize them to return to production. We should make appropriate arrangements for the cadres who are old and physically weak and who have worked for many years in the commune and embody the concern which the party and the state show toward them.

Question: What are the functions and powers of the township government?

Answer: After its establishment, the township people's government should exercise the functions and powers according to the regulations of the "Organizational Law of the People's Congress of the Localities at Various Levels and the People's Government of the Localities at Various Levels of the People's Republic of China," lead the economic, cultural and social construction of the township, and do a good job in the fields of public security, civil affairs, legislature, culture, education, health and sanitation, and planned parenthood. At present, we should emphasize security in society, deal blows to criminal activities, mobilize the masses to formulate town rules and civilian agreements, launch activities of socialist spiritual civilization, and promote a basic turn for the better of the security and mood of society.

Question: After the division of government administration and commune management, should the township people's government lead the economy?

Answer: One of the functions and powers of the township government is to lead the local administrative district in economic construction. The relationship between the township government and the economic organization is not a parallel one but one between the leader and the led. But the township government should not replace or specifically interfere with the business activities of the collective economic organization. As to how the township people's government should lead the economy, the various localities are carrying out exploration through practice and in light of their specific conditions. They have also brought forth some good experiences which we should pay attention to summarizing and popularizing.

Question: After the division of government administration and commune management, how should we carry out reform of the rural economic structure?

Answer: After the division of government administration and commune management, reform of the rural economic structure should continue to be launched in accordance with the demands made by the central authorities. Whether or not we should retain the scale, title and setup of management organizations of the former communes, production brigades and production teams as well as the newly-built economic organizations will be determined in light of objective needs and the wishes of the masses. We should permit different areas to have different modes, and must not adopt "one rule for all situations."

Question: How should we solve the financial affairs of the township?

Answer: After its establishment, the township government should establish its own financial affairs. The state Ministry of Finance will formulate specific items in this respect. Before the decisions are dispatched to the lower level, the local government and the concerned departments should continue to appropriate and supplement the normal outlays for the communes. The self-raised portion will temporarily be drawn appropriately

from the profit and collective retention of the commune and brigade enterprises. But this must be done through consultation with the masses in establishing a township. In addition, we prohibit any department or unit to go beyond the regulation and use other pretexts to apportion funds to the economic organizations and individual households.

Question: How should we set up villager's committees?

Answer: Villager's committees are the basic-level autonomous organizations of a mass character, and should be set up in light of the living conditions of the residents. The villager's committee must actively handle the public affairs and welfare causes of its village, mediate civil disputes, assist in the maintenance of social order, and reflect the opinions, demands and propositions of the masses to the people's government. In addition, the villager's committee should also assist the people's government in doing a good job of administration as well as production and construction in the village.

The chairman, vice chairman and members of the villager's committee should be elected by the villagers. At present, some localities have established such economic organizations as agricultural cooperatives with the natural village as the unit. In these localities, if the masses are willing to institute one leading group for two organizations, we can trial implement the combination of the functions of the economic organization and the villager's committee. In work, the villager's committee must persevere in the mass line and the principle of democratic centralism, must consult with the masses when they encounter problems, and give full play to the role of the autonomous organization having a mass character. The villager's committee should also mobilize the masses to abide by the party and state policies, law and decrees and formulate village rules and civilian agreements that accord with the conditions of the village and the wishes of the masses, in order to promote a basic turn for the better in the mood of society in the rural areas.

Question: What other problems should we pay attention to in the work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government?

Answer: The division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government is a reform of major significance in the rural areas. It will not work to simply rely on the participation of one or two departments. It must be launched with leadership, in a planned manner and step by step under the leadership of the party committees and government at various levels. In the process of reform, we must persevere in the mass line, widely popularize the important significance of this reform, carry out meticulous ideological and political work properly, and enable the broad masses of rural basic-level cadres and people to actively plunge

into the reform and at the same time properly engage in work and production contentedly and practically. At the same time, we must carry out investigation in a penetrating manner, clarify our situation and study and formulate specific work programs. All those places that have not established trial points should do so, sum up experiences and launch work accordingly. In work, we must strive for actual results and must not be superficial and engage in formalism. Those places that have carried out reform must continue to sum up their experiences and gradually perfect the scales that they have already fixed and the organizations that they have already set up.

After the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government, the party, government and enterprise organizations at the township level must perform their functions respectively and thoroughly change their former method of "letting the party replace the government and letting the government replace the enterprise." In the future, when the county is arranging work for the town, it must not arrange the work that should be handled by the township government for the township party committee. Also, it must not arrange the work that should be handled by the collective economic organization for the township government. Only in this way can we consolidate and expand the results of this reform.

In short, as long as we abide by the directives of the central authorities and proceed from the reality of the locality, we will definitely be able to carry out practically and properly the work of the division of government administration and commune management and the establishment of township government.

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CSO: 4005/234

EAST REGION

FUJIAN ASKS OUTSIDERS TO HELP IN PARTY REORGANIZATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Nonparty Figures Invited to Help in Party Reorganization"]

[Text] In the forenoon of 29 November, the Fujian provincial party committee invited the responsible persons of the various democratic parties and many nonparty democratic figures to a forum for their views on implementing the "Decision of the Party Central Committee on Party Reorganization" and for their help.

The forum was attended by the responsible persons of the local branches of the China Democratic Revolution Association, China Democratic League, China Democratic National Construction Association, China Association for Promoting Democracy, China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, China Zhi Gong Dang and Jiu San Society, and of the provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and Writers Association, and nonparty figures.

Presiding over the forum, Comrade Xiang Nan [7309 0589] first reported on the recent work conference held by the provincial party committee and provincial government and the plenary session (enlarged) of the provincial party committee. He stated: President Li Xiannian's and Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent inspection of Fujian embodied the deep interest of the central government; they issued important instructions on the work of our province. The work conference called by the provincial party committee and provincial government was for the purpose of studying, understanding and implementing the instructions issued by the central government leaders, planning the economic work of the coming winter and spring and next year, striving for a significant progress in its six aspects, and initiating a new phase. The plenary session of the provincial party committee mainly discussed party reorganization. It unanimously supported the "Decision of the Party Central Committee on Party Reorganization" and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the Second Plenary Session. The "Decision" and the two important speeches are programmatic documents guiding our party reorganization and must be firmly implemented. They

enthusiastically discussed the issue of how to avoid perfunctoriness in party reorganization. The two important indicators of earnestness are: purging the "three categories of undesirables" and improving the party style. The forum unanimously felt that, regardless of how complex the conditions, how arduous the tasks and how great the resistance, and regardless of whether there had been purging previously, the "three categories" must be firmly and thoroughly purged, and those violating the criminal law must be punished according to law. By means of party reorganization and party building, the basic improvement of the party style will be achieved. According to the practical conditions, Fujian's party reorganization will be carried out in five groups in two periods. The first group in the first period currently underway covers the leading groups of the provincial level, of provincial departmental party committees, and of party committees of commissions and offices directly under the province. We invite you here today for your help to the provincial party committee in party reorganization.

Comrade Xiang Nan then stated: Party reorganization will only solve our intra-party issues. Inviting our nonparty friends to help in party reorganization is one of the guarantees against perfunctoriness. You are our party's old friends and, with your contact, you hear many views which are not available to us. We hope that you will, in the spirit of "total devotion to friends and sharing the honor and the disgrace," say all you know and express your views. Naturally, we do not necessarily limit our talks to just one time; we may meet many times. We may talk at meetings or individually. You may send notes to us, write letters, or write to the central government, so that our party reorganization will be vivid and lively.

Comrade Xiang Nan finally said: Please be convinced that today's provincial party committee will listen to different views and heed them. The concern now is not hearing the different views. Today the main responsible comrades of the provincial party committee are all here. Please express your views without reservation. We sincerely welcome you to help us in our party reorganization; it is a major undertaking linked with the overall situation.

The nonparty comrades at the forum enthusiastically and eagerly expressed themselves. Among the first to make statements at today's forum included vice chairmen Zhang Zhenqian [4545 2182 0051] and Chen Xiaobo [7115 5135 2672] of the provincial democratic league, vice chairmen Ni Songmao [0242 2646 5399] and Zhao Xiufu [6392 0208 1788] of the provincial people's political consultative conference, vice chairman Liu Yongye [0491 3057 2814] of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and responsible person Jia Zuzhang [6328 4371 3864] of the provincial association for promoting democracy. They were extremely touched by the Party Central Committee for considering their help in party reorganization one of the guarantees against perfunctoriness and for calling them comrades-in-arms "riding the same storm-tossed boat and sharing the honor and the disgrace." They said: From Messrs to friends to comrades, and now we are called

comrades-in-arms and placed on the same side. We will rally around the party and help with party reorganization. They expressed their belief that, with the experiences of the Yanan party rectification, the lessons of the 1957 rectification, the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee, the steady pace of reorganization from the higher level to the lower, the uninterrupted production, the full ideological preparation and the careful organizational deployment, the party reorganization will succeed. Meanwhile, they also made proposals and suggestions to the provincial party committee, and indicated that they will solicit the views of all quarters and submit them to the forum.

The forum was attended by Comrades Ma Xingyuan [7456 5281 0337], Hu Hong [5170 1347], Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], Cheng Xu [4453 1645], Zhang Yumin [1728 3254 3046] and Gao Hu [7559 5170] and the responsible persons of the provincial party committee united front department, provincial party committee and provincial people's congress standing committees, provincial government and provincial people's political consultative conference.

Forums will be held in the future.

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CSO: 4005/331

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S CADRES STUDY DENG'S 'SELECTED WORKS'

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Systematically Study 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' in conjunction with Reality"]

[Text] After systematically studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," many of Shanghai's cadres in the rotational training classes felt that they had learned a great deal. They remarked happily: "After studying, we have gained a greater understanding of the historical significance of the Third Plenary Session, a deeper awareness of the incorrect "leftwing" and rightwing influences and their dangers, a stronger confidence in building a socialism with Chinese characteristics and a higher consciousness in striving to become qualified Communist Party members and cadres."

After the publication of the "Selected Works," the party organizations of many units in the city immediately made it the main subject of the rotational training classes and an important teaching text in cadre education. Following the reorganization of the leading groups, four sessions of the "Selected Works" study classes for the leading cadres of the bureau level were held by the municipal finance and trade party school by request of the municipal finance and trade party committee. Beginning in August, the training class for cadres of the office level and above held by the party committee of the municipal first machine and power bureau shifted to the study of the "Selected Works." The Luwan district party committee paid serious attention to cadre training. Upon receiving the training assignment from the party school of the municipal party committee, its party school earnestly handled the classes for party members and cadres and made the "Selected Works" the main subject. They felt that studying the "Selected Works" constituted an important ideological preparation for the overall party reorganization in the coming winter and had a momentous significance in strengthening the ideological unity of the party.

The substance of the "Selected Works" is extremely rich. When organizing the students in their studies, the training classes gave attention to

stressing its key points and integrating them with the characteristics of the students. On the subject of how to fairly completely and accurately understand the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics, the training classes organized the students to recall the economic construction of the past three decades since the founding of the nation, and led them to summarize the lessons of experience and enhance their understanding in three aspects: First, they must, in guiding ideology, uphold the ideological line of seeking the truth from the facts, start from China's national conditions, and integrate the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice. Next, they must uphold the principle of independence and self-determination, self-reliance and arduous struggle. Thirdly, they must simultaneous promote the "two civilizations" and build the "two high's" (high degree of civilization and high degree of democracy). Some students remarked with a deep feeling: During the democratic revolution, relying on the villages to surround the cities proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong was a creative development of Marxism-Leninism based on China's national conditions. In this new period of promoting the four modernizations, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposal to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics is likewise a tremendous development of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought by starting from China's national conditions and summarizing the experiences since the founding of the nation, and its significance is extremely far-reaching.

To intensify the studying, the training classes gave fairly serious attention to the academic style of linking theory with reality. They led the students to study according to the historical sequence and, on the basis of enhancing understanding, check their own interpretations of the party's lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session. The students found that they personally experienced the history of the period in their own practice and that the study was an excellent summation of their own work and ideology. The training classes also led them to compare themselves against the higher demands of the party on its members in the new period, link up with reality, further understand the urgency of upholding and improving the party's leadership, and thereby enhance their ideological understanding of the party's reorganization. Many old comrades expressed their desire to pass on their experiences, render help and set an example before retirement, and to "generate power with their remaining energy" afterward. Some young comrades indicated that they would strengthen their tempering in the party spirit and devote their youth and lives to the magnificent communist cause.

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CSO: 4005/331

EAST REGION

ACTION URGED TO RECTIFY PARTY, CORRECT MISTAKES

OW080420 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by FUJIAN RIBAO commentator: "Action Is Needed in Rectifying the Party and Correcting Mistakes"]

[Text] The disgraceful acts of former leading cadres of Putian Prefecture in the course of carrying out administrative reform have indeed aroused the indignation of the people.

Correction of unhealthy practices is a matter of special concern among the broad masses of people inside and outside the party. Certain former leading cadres of Putian Prefecture took the opportunity of administrative reform to seek personal gains in open violation of policy regulations. They gave job promotions to relatives and close friends or rushed to "transfer cadres" who were close to them. They even tried by hook or by crook to transfer people close to them from other places to Putian and later from Putian to Fuzhou at some opportune time. Some of the leading cadres bought batches of office equipment at a very low price and took them home. By no means should we yield to, tolerate, or adopt a "just this once" attitude toward these acts that violate party discipline and government policy, corrode the party's prestige and undermine the country's interests. Furthermore, we should take concrete action to show that we will never make even the slightest compromise with any unhealthy tendency during the current party rectification.

During the current party rectification, it is necessary first of all to study well the relevant documents in order to grasp the weapon, a necessary preparation and important premise for rectifying the party and correcting mistakes. However, we should not just stay back in our offices studying the documents without taking any action. We should discuss problems while diligently studying the documents, and correct mistakes while conducting party rectification. All the problems that can be solved should be solved right away.

Leading cadres must set a good example in correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. They must have the courage to correct their own mistakes, as well as to struggle against other's shortcomings and errors. In correcting one's own mistakes, one must be sufficiently bold to get rid of one's "selfishness." It should be noted that in seeking personal gains by using the power in their hands, some people with strong selfish motives disregard and

knowingly violate law and discipline; when questioned by their organization, they are reluctant to confess their wrongdoings. The former leaders of Putian Prefecture, being aware of the unhealthy practices in the prefectoral office, should have taken the initiative to correct the mistakes a long time ago because violations of policy were a concrete fact widely discussed by the masses of cadres and people. They should not have waited a long time to correct the mistakes, they should not have waited until the provincial party committee and discipline inspection commission decided to tackle these problems. Some of the leading cadres still tried to cover up their wrongdoings when the provincial party committee and discipline inspection commission came out to investigate the problems; they tried to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all. These comrades have so far failed to break with their habit of seeking personal gains; they do everything possible to retain those gains obtained through abuse of power and refuse to think about the harm done to the party. Comrades who engage in unhealthy practices should realize that the broad masses of cadres and people judge them not by what they say or by what stand they claim to take, but by how they correct their mistakes and what actions they take. We must correct mistakes in the course of party rectification, or correct them even before starting rectification. An early and voluntary correction is better than a later and compulsory one. Those who refuse to mend their ways should, aside from being severely criticized, be duly disciplined.

Whether one is really correcting mistakes, or just pretending to or not correcting at all, in the course of party rectification is an important criterion for judging whether a party organization or a party member really supports party rectification. Action is needed in rectifying the party and correcting mistakes.

CSO: 4005/358

EAST REGION

MILITARY DISTRICT LEADERS SOLICIT OPINIONS

OW261440 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] On 25 January leading comrades of the Jiangxi provincial Military District including (Wang Baotian), Wang Guande, (Shen Zhongxiang), (Wu Yaojin), (Chen Yi), (Song Changgeng), (Li Yanlin), and Wang Zhenting as well as responsible comrades from the headquarters, the Political Department, and the Logistics Department of the provincial Military District called on the Jiangxi provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Nanchang City CPC Committee, and the Nanchang City People's Government to solicit their opinions on the building of military units, the militia work and the reserve service.

During their visits, the leading comrades of the provincial Military District were warmly received by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Nanchang City CPC Committee, and the Nanchang City People's Government, including Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, Zhao Zhijian, Ni Xiance, Liu Bin, Ma Jikong, Wang Zemin, Xie Xianghuang, Huang Xiandu, Wu Ping, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Guo Qingfen, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, (Liu Zhengdong), (Dai Fengyu), (Li Binyong), (Kang Hongxin), and (Wang Wencai) as well as responsible comrades of departments concerned.

At discussion meetings, a leading comrade of the provincial Military District first extended festival greetings to leading comrades at various levels and the broad masses of people of the whole province on behalf of the leading organ of the provincial Military District and all commanders and fighters. He then briefly told the participants about the building of various units under the provincial Military District, militia work, and reserve service. He warmly praised party committees and governments at various levels and people of the whole province for their active contributions in the past year to developing the honorable tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and supporting the building of military units and militia and reserve service work.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Nanchang City CPC Committee, and the Nanchang City People's Government also

also spoke at the discussion meetings. They expressed heartfelt appreciation to the PLA units for their deeds in helping various localities promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and fighting against floods and rescuing people.

At the discussion meetings, the participants sincerely exchanged opinions and discussed ways to solve various problems. They pledged to deepen the activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people and of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, further improve relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and work with concerted efforts and struggle hard to create a new situation in building socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/358

EAST REGION

RAO SHOUKUN ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

SK270701 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 January, the Jinan PLA units held a Spring Festival tea party of Red Army soldiers stationed in Jinan, retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave at and above [words indistinct] level.

Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units; Chen Renhong, political commissar; Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, and Bai Bin, deputy commanders; and Pan Qiqi and Zhang Zhi, deputy political commissars, and principal leading comrades of the headquarters and the political and logistics departments of the Jinan PLA units; various PLA organs stationed in Jinan; and nearly 300 retired old comrades gathered together to celebrate the Spring Festival.

The tea party was chaired by Comrade Pan Qiqi. Comrade Chen Renhong spoke. He first extended cordial regards and festive greetings to all participants and all PLA retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave on behalf of the party committee and the organs of the Jinan PLA units. He then introduced to old comrades how to make job arrangements for retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave.

At the tea party, old comrades expressed their thanks to the PLA Party Committee and organs and their determination to devote their remaining enthusiasm to bringing benefit to the people this year.

CSO: 4005/358

EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK MEETING

OW261124 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Nanchang from 23 to 25 January. Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Guo Qingfen, Li Shanyuan, and Wu Yongle, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the meeting. Wu Ping presided over the meeting. Responsible persons of CPPCC committees to various cities under the jurisdiction of the province and from a number of other cities and counties attended the meeting as observers.

The participants first studied instructions and talks by leading comrades of the party Central Committee on implementing various policies and heard a report by Lu Liang on guidelines of a joint discussion meeting held by the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee on implementing various policies and of the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the sixth CPPCC National Committee. They also heard a report by (Wang Ying), chairman of the Provincial Planning Commission, on the economic situation of Jiangxi Province and a report by a responsible person of the provincial CPPCC Committee on the work of the committee in the last quarter of 1983 and its tasks for the first quarter of 1984.

The members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee held group discussion during the meeting on the documents and reports. Through discussions they have unified their thinking and enhanced their understanding and confidence in further doing well the CPPCC's work and creating a new situation in implementing the CPPCC's work.

They pledged that in the New Year they would do a still better job in implementing the work of the CPPCC and make contributions to promoting the four modernizations and realizing the reunification of the motherland.

The meeting unanimously approved the summing-up report on the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee in the last quarter of 1983 and its main tasks for the first quarter of 1984. The meeting also approved the appointments and removals of administrative personnel of the offices of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI MILITARY LEADERS DO SANITATION WORK

OW021816 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpts] With a view to building spiritual civilization, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District solidly and extensively conducted various activities to support the government and cherish the people.

An atmosphere of revolutionary sentiments in army-people unity and in supporting the government and cherishing the people surged in the military organizations and companies, as well as in cities and rural areas. PLA units in various localities held get-togethers and forums with the people to extend festive greetings. They also conducted various other activities to support the government and cherish the people.

The provincial military district and its subordinate military subdistricts organized 140 groups to visit more than 500 localities and units. The visiting groups earnestly solicited the opinions of the local party and government leaders and the masses of people, inspected the discipline of the PLA units, and expressed thanks for the local people who have shown concern for and supported the people's soldiers.

In the past few days, various PLA units also organized cadres and fighters to do good things for society and the people. The leading organizations of the provincial military district, the various military subdistricts, and the Nanchang City People's Armed Forces Department organized the fighters to do sanitation work in streets and at piers and railway and bus stations. Braving cold winds, leading comrades Wang Doutian, commander of the provincial military district; Wang Guande, political commissar; and (Shen Zhongxiang), deputy commander, led over 2,000 commanders and fighters stationed in Nanchang City to join the people in cleaning streets.

CSO: 4005/358

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG: LIN RUO AT PARTY RECTIFICATION COURSE CEREMONY

HK230809 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] This morning, the second study course for the backbone elements in the first batch of the provincial subordinate units to undergo party rectification held a course completion ceremony. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, attended the ceremony and spoke.

He stressed: At present, in simultaneous rectification and correction of shortcomings, it is necessary to stress on grasping four types of work. These four types of work are:

1. It is necessary to seriously implement the decision of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and to resolutely correct party members' and cadres' unhealthy trend in building and allocating houses. The provincial party rectification guidance group has set up a special work group to solve this problem.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: The provincial CPC committee has resolved to actively correct the unhealthy trend in building and allocating houses and to take the lead in doing this. We hope that you will all be determined to go into action in this regard. If this problem is not solved, we shall be seriously divorced from the masses.

2. It is imperative to overcome the phenomenon of five-excessives, such as excessive meetings and excessive official documents and statements, so as to allow our cadres to have more time and energy to go deep among grassroots units to conduct investigation and study and to really solve practical problems.

3. It is imperative to curb the malpractices of asking for things for lower-level units around the new year and other festivals, giving dinners and gifts, in particular giving gifts to leadership organs, and to resolutely correct the decadent and philistine bureaucratic way within organizations.

4. It is essential to solve the problems of lengthy disputes over trifles, conducting discussion but not making decisions, and making a decision but not carrying it out, and resolutely overcome the state of weakness and laxity.

In his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo also put forward specific demands on how to do well in party rectification at the second stage and on seriously conducting criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out: All units must carry out these four work tasks one by one so that our cadres and workers can see the new atmosphere brought about by party rectification and can strengthen confidence in party rectification.

CSO: 4005/355

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN PLA REVIEWS 1983 WORK, ASSIGNS 1984 TASKS

HK251524 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Summary] "From 16 to 21 January, the Hainan military district convened an enlarged meeting of the military district CPC committee to review last year's work, sum up and exchange experience, and assign the tasks for the 1984.

"Leading comrades of the Hainan military district (Wang Xing), (Pang Weiqiang), (Yin Lixiang), (Fu Zhiluo), (Bian Guiqiang), (Zhang Deren), (Liu Shichu), (Zhan Yiyao), and others attended the meeting. Meng Qingping, deputy secretary of the Hainan administrative region CPC committee, attended the meeting and gave a report on the excellent situation in Hainan and on the long-term plan for the development of the island."

The participants to the [several words indistinct] by Comrade (Wang Xing), CPC committee secretary and political commissar of the military district, on behalf of the CPC committee of the military district. In his report, (Wang Xing) summed up the achievements which the PLA and militia units in the military district made in 1983. "He required the PLA and militia units in the military district to conscientiously implement in 1984 the guideline laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, thoroughly study the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping,' continue to eliminate spiritual pollution, strengthen ideological and political work, and successfully accomplish various tasks. He urged these units to devote more efforts to the following seven aspects: party building, education and training, spiritual civilization, regularization of the army, prevention of accidents, logistics work, and militia work."

The participants to the meeting pledged to strive for the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the army.

"(Pang Weiqiang), CPC committee deputy secretary and commander of the military district, made a concluding speech at the meeting.

"Seventy-three progressive units and 38 progressive individuals were commended at the meeting."

CSO: 4005/355

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PROMOTES RURAL SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by reporter Lin Zhengguo [2651 2973 0948]: "Guangdong Launches Activities to Build Civilized Villages and Townships"]

[Text] The building of civilized villages (townships) brooks no delay. The party and government of the various levels throughout the province must earnestly reinforce leadership and extensively and intensively launch sustained activities. All fronts and all departments must consider it an important task and strive to create new achievements to welcome the province-wide mass meeting in the first half of next year to commend advanced units in civilization building. These were the words of provincial party committee secretary Lin Ruo [2651 5387] at the recent provincial forum.

The forum, which concluded yesterday, was sponsored jointly by the propaganda and rural work departments of the provincial party committee. The attending comrades heard the transmission of the spirit of the national forum on building civilized villages (townships), exchanged the conditions and experiences in Guangdong, and discussed intensively the issue of how to further deploy such activities. During the meeting, provincial party committee secretary Lin Ruo and standing committee member Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755] came and made statements; standing committee member Du Juizhi [2629 3843 5347] transmitted the spirit of the national meeting; propaganda department chief Lin Jiang [2651 3068] made the summary speech. All participants indicated that the meeting was down-to-earth and lively, and that it further clarified the direction and reinforced confidence.

At the meeting, the participants recalled how Guangdong's rural villages launched activities to build civilized villages (townships) in the midst of developing production and enlivening the economy. They felt that, though it had been only a short while since the activities were launched, certain achievements were made and single-item constructions attained a preliminary scale. Nevertheless, in terms of the overall development, Guangdong is still at the stage of experimental units and the deployment of the activities as a whole is not yet comprehensive and balanced. Such

evil practices as feudal superstition, gambling and theft, and kidnapping and selling women are still found in some rural areas to different degrees. The policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home followed by the province is completely necessary and has already produced obvious results, and must be followed for a long time to come. However, one must also realize that the corrosion of the decadent capitalist ideology has somewhat increased. Therefore, reinforcing ideological-political work in rural areas and extensively launching activities to build civilized villages (townships), in terms of Guangdong, have grown even more urgent and important.

By means of study and discussion, the participants further enhanced their understanding of the momentous significance of building civilized villages (townships). They realized that building civilized villages (townships) is a necessary product of the peasants' strong desire for a better spiritual life with the growing improvement of their material life, as well as the urgent demand to reform the superstructure and harmonize it with the readjustment of the production relations and the rapid development of the productive forces as a result of the party's policies. It is a new creation in introducing overall administration in rural areas and building socialist new villages and a development of our party's theories on ideological-political work and its glorious traditions in the new historical period. All participants at the meeting felt that whether the rural party and government leaders of the various levels devote themselves to the building of civilized villages (townships) is actually the issue of whether they maintain political unity with the Party Central Committee, whether they act according to the principles of historical materialism, and whether they hold the mass viewpoint.

The participants felt that, when launching activities to build civilized villages and townships, the principle of "positive leadership, enthusiastic support, steady development and actual results" proposed at the national forum must be firmly observed. Regardless of the ways and means of launching the activities, they must start from reality, focus on ideological education, and place ideological work in first place. It is a fundamental issue in building civilized villages and townships.

To make new achievements, welcome the province-wide mass meeting in the coming year to commend advanced units and continuously promote the urban and rural socialist civilization construction throughout the province, the meeting felt that the following tasks must be earnestly performed:

(1) Leadership must be earnestly reinforced. Party and government leaders of the various levels must, with the same zeal as in economic work, place the building of a socialist spiritual civilization on their important agenda. Whether they properly concentrate on building a spiritual civilization should be considered an important norm in evaluating the work of the leading party and government organs. Special leading organs should be set up to coordinate the work of the various departments.

(2) Experimental units at every level must be set up. The leading party and government organs of the various levels, the various departments concerned and the various trades and industries must earnestly handle the experimental units, grope for experience and guide the widespread deployment of the activities in entire areas.

(3) Propaganda must be strengthened. Publicizing the good individuals and good deeds in promoting a spiritual civilization and the advanced experiences in building civilized villages (townships) and civilized units should be considered an important propaganda task of a regular nature. Like propagandizing the rural production responsibility system, the leaders must propagandize the momentous significance and role of building civilized villages (townships).

(4) The leaders must take advantage of the healthy cultural and sport activities in rural and urban areas held during the period from New Year's Day to the 15th of January and make a big stride in the work of building civilized villages (townships) and civilized units.

(5) There must be planning and concrete standards in building civilized villages (townships). The plans must start from the practical. Building civilized villages (townships) is of an overall nature. The concrete standards may be set up around the fight against the old, against confusion, against filth, against stupidity and against poverty, the five aspects. Those attaining "10-good" (good village appearance, party style, folk style, public security, cultural life, popularization of education and science and technology, completion of tasks, birth control, productive life, and relations between the military and the civilian, between the workers and the peasants, and among nationalities) will win the title of "civilized villages (townships)," and those attaining excellence in one to three items will be adjudged advanced units.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

EXTENSIVE RETRAINING OF GUANGDONG PARTY MEMBERS REPORTED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 83 p 1

[News report by staff reporter Liu Xingchi [0491 5281 3069] and staff correspondent Zhu Wen [2612 2429]: "Ninety Percent of Party Members in Guangdong Province Have Completed Rotational Training"]

[Text] Since the CPC Central Committee issued its decree in February 1983 regarding the upgrading of the party rank and file, the party organizations at all levels in Guangdong Province have extensively conducted training classes attended by party members on rotation to study the new party charter and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." As a result, the party members have raised their ideological consciousness, developed a stronger party loyalty and better self-discipline, and become more determined in adhering to the four basic principles. They are creating the right ideological climate for the nationwide effort of the party to rectify itself. In January 1983, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee convened a conference to discuss reeducation of the party members. It instructed the party organizations at all levels to conduct training classes for different levels of cadres and at different times so that by the end of September each of the 2.1 million party members of the province, by rotation, would have attended at least one training class and would have been ideologically prepared for the overall party rectification movement. Now 8 months since then, incomplete statistics show that more than 90 percent of the party members in Guangdong Province have completed their training classes.

This current rotational training for party members is the most extensive and the most educationally effective program ever conducted in Guangdong Province since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress. It can be summed up as follows:

1. Party committees at all levels have given this program their undivided attention. Propaganda, organization and discipline committees and party schools have also provided active support. Major responsible comrades of many party committees have taken time out to give reports and lectures at the training classes. When the offices of the Guangzhou Municipal Government were conducting their third training class for party members, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee took it upon themselves to supervise the studies of the trainees and the

secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees of the various offices also assumed the responsibilities of encouraging party members to sign up for subsequent classes.

2. Leading cadres at all levels, to set an example for other party members, have taken the lead in signing up for training classes, participating in criticism and self-criticism sessions, correcting their own mistakes, and upholding the party's code of conduct. For example, leading cadres of the Chaoyang Municipal CPC Committee and the Bureau of Subcontracting Work reviewed cases of misconduct of feathering one's own nest among themselves during a training class. It turned out that 21 of them built their own homes with public funds. After the training class, 14 of them resold their homes to the government at a loss and the other 7 reimbursed the government a total of 8,582 yuan.

3. At the training classes, party members studied the new party charter and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in order to gain a better understanding of "how to be a qualified party member and a qualified cadre." After studies, they became better acquainted with the qualifications of being a party member and a cadre. They developed stronger motivation to uphold the four basic principles, to resist the corrosion of capitalist influence, to resist spiritual contamination, to practice democratic centralism, and to conscientiously follow the party's code of conduct. Thereafter, they were able to act as vanguards and models in whatever they were doing.

4. Participants studied and corrected their mistakes at the same time. This led to marked improvement in the conduct of party members and to the strengthening of the party's ideological work. Participants at various localities translated their studies of the new party charter into deeds. They would take the lead in atoning for the mistakes they had made. Many localities and units also began to see that the training classes offered a good opportunity to strengthen ideological work among party members. One after another they introduced the system of "three meetings and one class" to get a better handle on the day-to-day education and management of the party rank and file.

On another development, the standing committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Advisory Committee convened a meeting to seriously study the documents from the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Congress.

The meeting was chaired by Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], deputy chairman of the advisory committee. At the meeting, the documents of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Congress were distributed among all participants for study. Participants expressed firm, unanimous support for the party's decree regarding the upgrading of the party rank and file and for the important speeches made by Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. Comrades present at the meeting also voiced their determination to seriously study the documents regarding party rectification, to strengthen their advisory function, and to help to push party rectification throughout Guangdong Province under

the centralized leadership of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. They understood that it is necessary for them to keep abreast of developments on the ideological and theoretical as well as the literary and art fronts, to resist and undo the spiritual contamination from the bourgeoisie, to strictly follow the party's four basic principles, and to push ahead more forcefully with the two types of spiritual construction and all other undertakings in Guangdong Province.

9055
CSO: 4005/156

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MORE GUANGDONG CADRES TO GET EXPOSURE AT GRASSROOTS

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 1

[News report: "Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Is Committed to Improving the Quality of Administrative Cadres and Intensifying the Building of the 'Third Echelon'"]

[Text] In order to train candidates for leadership positions, to improve the overall quality of the cadre corps, and to fill up the ranks of "third echelon" cadres, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has recently decided to select 1,000 middle-aged and young cadres now working in provincial, municipal and prefectural government offices for grassroots positions of similar job classifications to enable them to get more ground floor experiences. The selected cadres will leave for their new posts before the end of this year for a tour of duty averaging 2 years.

In spring of 1982, the Department of Organization of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, acting on a decision of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, picked a number of provincial office cadres, both young and middle-aged with good educational background, for a tour of duty at the grassroots level to get more practical experience. After working for more than a year at leadership positions at the bottom level, they had more exposure to how things worked at that level and were able to exercise their leadership more effectively. Their experiences proved that such a tour of duty was useful training for them. For example, Comrade Li Runchang [2621 3387 2490] of the Guangdong Provincial Silkworm and Mulberry Research Institute took a tour of duty at the county level and served as the deputy magistrate of Xunde County. During his tenure at Xunde County, he spent several months touring the silkworm and mulberry growing areas in the county and made a number of recommendations to the county CPC committee on how to increase production. The CPC committee adopted his recommendations and, as a result, silk production increased. Comrade Sun Jieqing [1327 2638 2532] of the Guangdong Provincial Hardware and Minerals Import and Export Co served a stint as the assistant manager of the company's Fushan prefectural branch. During his tenure, he visited factories and mines to get firsthand understanding of how things are made and sold. He also studied the natural resources of a few counties and helped these counties develop granite, marble, graphite and gypsum exports. Some of these cadres did so well during their grassroots stints that they were retained by local party committees to fill local leadership positions.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ELIMINATION OF SPIRITUAL CONTAMINATION URGED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Wen Jun [5113 0193]: "Eliminating Spiritual Contamination"]

[Text] To keep healthy, one needs a clean environment and fresh air. That is why we consider environmental and air pollution as public hazards and are doing everything possible to combat it. However, our health demands not only a clean natural environment but also a decent social environment. This is because we need both physical and mental health. Just as indispensable for our healthy existence are decency of thought, nobility of moral standards and loftiness of purpose.

It can be said that in our socialist motherland, we enjoy a better social environment and a better moral life than in a capitalist society. Nevertheless, there are social contaminants inherited from the old society of China. In addition, more irritating contaminants have invaded our society in recent years. For example, some people look upon socialist spiritual products as "merchandise" with which to make money. So they try to build their literary and art works around such depraved and vulgar themes as "mystery," "martial art fantasy," "suspense" and "gossip." There are even people who pass out in dark corners such pornographic materials as photographs, videotapes and slides and hand-copied pornographic literature harmful to society. In the fields of philosophy and social sciences, there are people who promote such fashionable bourgeois ideas as humanitarianism and the process of dissimilation. And so on and so forth. From these examples, we can see that the pollution of our spiritual environment has reached alarming proportions.

Pollution of the natural environment can cause physical headache, nausea, fatigue and even chronic diseases. These hazards are easy for us to see. The hazards of spiritual contamination, on the other hand, are not so well-defined. Some people do not comprehend these hazards fully. Others do not even realize that they exist. As a matter of fact, the harm caused by spiritual pollution to our society, in some cases, exceeds the damage caused by environmental pollution. For example, the depraved and vulgar stuff in literature and arts have a corruptive influence over the young people and even lead some of them onto the road of crime. Such harm is easy to see. However, spiritual pollution causes far more harm than that.

The greatest harm it can do is to spawn mistrust toward socialism, the communist movement and the Communist Party of China, to create serious ideological confusion, and to sow the seeds of political disunity and dissatisfaction.

As we build socialism, we must build both material and spiritual civilizations. If we fail to build a spiritual civilization around the communist ideology, there is no way we can achieve socialist modernization. A socialist spiritual civilization is built on the basis of public ownership. That civilization, in its turn, will serve the public interest. Thus it has nothing in common with a capitalist civilization. When we build socialism, we must learn and bring in foreign advanced technology and management skills. On this point, we must keep our doors open for foreigners. However, keeping our doors open for foreigners does not mean keeping our doors open for pollution at the same time. We cannot open our doors indiscriminately to the capitalist system and the ugly and corruptive capitalist ideology and civilization and let them come in and pollute our society at will. If we let them come in, they will destroy our socialist spiritual civilization and endanger our socialist structure.

Thus, it is clear that combating spiritual contamination is an urgent task before us. We must courageously and purposefully fight spiritual contamination. We must place ourselves in the van of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and try to subdue the ideology of all exploiting classes with the socialist ideology, to help the socialist ideology to capture the ideological and cultural battlefield, and to clear the path for socialist modernization to march triumphantly ahead.

9055
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI: BROADCASTING, TV WORK WILL SERVE 'CIVILIZATIONS'

HK200522 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "Strive To Make a Success of Broadcasting and Television Work in Order To Serve the Building of the Two Civilizations"]

[Summary] The CPC Central Committee attaches great importance to broadcasting and television work. The circular issued by the CPC Central Committee points out that the radio and television stations are powerful tools for rousing and inspiring the whole party, the army, and the people in building the two civilizations, and are effective tools with which the party and the government establish ties with the masses. Circumstances have made it necessary to make improvements in broadcasting and television work.

"In his report to the fourth provincial CPC congress held at the end of last year, Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: In the near future, it will be especially necessary to quicken the pace of the development of broadcasting and television work, to do a good job of building the facilities for the radio and television stations, to organize the forces concerned to carry out cooperation under proper leadership, and to strengthen the production of broadcasting and television program in order to give full play to the role played by this powerful modern means of propaganda. The whole province should earnestly implement the spirit of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the instructions issued by the provincial CPC committee, combine the actual circumstances with their work, define the goals of struggle for the radio and television stations within this century, and to adopt effective measures to quickly expand coverage by the television and radio stations to the whole province."

The radio and television stations are a powerful means of propaganda which are capable of directly and speedily establishing ties with the masses. Party and government departments at all levels should be good at using radio and television stations to conduct propaganda among the masses and to mobilize them, strengthen the leadership over broadcasting and television work, strengthen the county broadcasting and television departments, and invest more manpower and financial resources in the work. With the growing influence of the radio and television stations, party and government departments and various mass organizations should make better use of them in building spiritual civilization, educating the masses, and enriching people's spiritual lives.

"Broadcasting and television departments at all levels should, under the party's leadership, resolutely and properly reform broadcasting and television work, strive to improve the quality of propaganda work, and enthusiastically make improvements in the means of communication. All broadcasting and television workers should, with a high sense of political responsibility, shoulder the important responsibilities entrusted to us by the party and the government, and in the light of the general goal of struggle set by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee, do their job well, work efficiently, and strive to contribute to our province's attempt to join the advanced countries of the world in broadcasting and television work and to stand in the forefront of the four modernizations."

CSO: 4005/355

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STRENGTHENING OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN HUBEI

HK301347 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On 15 January, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government made a decision on strengthening general education, emphasizing that education is one of the strategic key points of socialist modernization and that general education is the foundation for the development of the educational cause as a whole.

With a view to strengthening the development of the cause of our province's general education, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government made nine points in the decision, whose contents are:

1. It is necessary to further understand the position and role of general education in socialist modernization. CPC committees and governments at all levels must heighten their understanding of this important problem which has a bearing on the overall situation, must think deeply, must play carefully, and must take resolute and vigorous measures to really grasp general education. They must endeavor to popularize primary education and to vigorously develop secondary vocational and technical education in the 1980's.
2. It is essential to implement the party's policy on education in an all-round way and to correct educational guiding ideology. Rural areas must vigorously popularize primary school education and urban areas must popularize junior middle school education. A large number of key schools must be run well. All schools must strive to improve the quality of education.
3. It is imperative to vigorously popularize primary education. We must resolutely implement the 1980 decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on several problems in popularizing primary school education. It is required that before 1985, a number of counties and cities will have carried out popularization, that by 1987, the majority of counties will have carried out popularization, and that before 1990, the whole province will have completed its tasks of popularizing primary education. Sending children to school is the obligation of every parent. All places must work hard to create conditions for popularizing primary school education. They must also vigorously develop preschool education and pay attention to running well schools for the blind, deaf, and dumb. It is necessary to develop cultural and technical education for peasants and to continue vigorously to eliminate illiteracy.

4. We must speed up the structural reform of secondary school education and must vigorously develop vocational and technical education. While consolidating and developing secondary professional schools and schools for mechanics, we must further and vigorously develop all kinds of secondary vocational schools by changing some ordinary middle schools into secondary vocational schools, by getting factories, mines, and enterprises to run secondary vocational schools, and by getting relevant departments to jointly run secondary vocational schools. We must ensure that by 1990, the number of students at all senior secondary vocational and technical schools throughout the province will be the same as the number of students at all ordinary senior middle schools and that we have a certain number of students at junior secondary agricultural schools. Urban ordinary middle schools must run labor and technical courses. All relevant departments must closely cooperate with each other and must make joint efforts to solve well the problems of funds, equipment, bases for practical work, teachers, and teaching materials in the course of running schools. Every county and city must seriously run well a vocational and technical school and must use it as an example.

5. We must really strengthen pedagogic education and the work of training teachers. Teacher training colleges must be geared to the needs of middle schools and must become the bases for training teachers of middle schools and the centers of educational scientific research. As the other existing teacher training colleges and agricultural and forestry colleges have set up relevant professional courses, only the Xiaogan branch of the Huazhong agricultural college must be changed into the Hubei Provincial Vocational and Technical Teacher Training College. We must strengthen the building of refresher colleges for teachers so as to establish a teacher training network at three levels--provincial, prefectural and city, and county levels. We must carry out the training measures and must endeavor to ensure that before 1990, the majority of middle and primary school teachers will attain the level of qualified teachers which is formulated by the state. To support education in mountainous areas, in the future the provincial education department must send, by rotation every year, middle school teachers in some urban and plain areas to take up teaching in counties in mountainous areas and schools in areas of minority nationalities. Each group must take up teaching for 3 years and they will take turns regularly.

6. It is necessary to show concern for and respect teachers and to enhance teachers' social status. In accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, we must strengthen ideological and political work for intellectuals and must recruit into the party outstanding teachers who conform to the conditions. During these few years, we must gradually ensure that all primary schools have party members and that relatively large-scale primary schools set up party groups or party branches, that all middle schools establish party branches, and that all communes, townships, and towns set up education party general branches. Middle and primary school teachers must enjoy the remuneration for intellectuals in accordance with regulations. We must improve the conditions of middle and primary school teachers' work and livelihood. We must solve, in a unified way, the problem of remuneration for teachers of schools run by local people with a county or a commune as the unit and must implement the wage system.

The level of their wages must not be lower than the average income of the teachers of local state-run schools. It is imperative to resolutely prohibit the insulting and assaulting of teachers and the occurrence of incidents of gang robbery and encroachment upon school land and property.

7. It is essential to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work in schools, to strengthen ideological and political education for teachers and students, and to resolutely resist spiritual pollution. We must conduct systematic education in patriotism, morality, the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, revolutionary traditions, current affairs, and politics. We must pay attention to the characteristics of young people and juveniles and must carry out all kinds of beneficial activities in culture, entertainment, sports, and the popularization of science. We must also be good at linking these activities with ideological and political education. We must seriously do CYL and Young Pioneers work well in schools and must give full play to their role, particularly the backbone role of the CYL.

8. We must attach importance to investment in education and must improve the conditions for education. The provincial, city and county finance departments must increase investment in education. From 1984, for a certain number of years in the future, educational funding at all levels must use the 1983 actual amount as the base, with an average annual increase of over 8 percent each year. The investment in capital construction for education must also increase year by year. The capital construction for education at the country level must increase by 10 million yuan. Proceeding from realities, all schools must really do well in grasping the part-work and part-study system.

9. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over education. CPC committees and government at all levels must study the problems of general education independently and on their own initiative and must really shoulder the burden of reinvigorating education. In the course of structural reform, we must readjust and provide the leadership groups of education administrative departments and schools so that those people who have an intimate knowledge of education theory, are familiar with education law, have management ability, and conform to the conditions that cadres are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent will shoulder leadership posts. We must constantly enhance the education management level and strive to create a new situation in our province's education work.

CSO: 4005/355

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GREATER ATTENTION ON CADRE 'MODERNIZATION' URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by commentator: "The 'Four Modernization' Construction of the Leading Groups Must Be Properly Handled"]

[Text] Guangdong's recent organizational work conference proposed hastening the task of making the leading groups more revolutionary, youthful, knowledgeable and professional. The proposal is extremely significant in initiating a new phase in organizational work and assuring the smooth progress of Guangdong's socialist modernization construction.

The "four modernization" construction of the leading groups is a main task of the party's cadre work in the future. As the organizational line serves the political line, the former must ensure the implementation of the party's political goal and political tasks. To ensure the achievement of the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th Party Congress, we must vigorously promote the "four modernization" construction of the leading groups of all levels and, under the premise of upholding the revolutionization requirement, introduce reform in the age, educational and professional structures of the leading groups, in order to adapt to the demands of the socialist modernization construction.

After many reorganizations and readjustments since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the organs directly under the province and the prefectures, cities and counties have done much work on the "four modernization" construction of the leading groups, making a favorable beginning. However, whether in terms of the province as a whole, or in terms of individual areas or departments, our work lags behind the demands of the central government. The age, educational and professional structures of many leading groups are not sufficiently rational, and the issues of aging, lack of education and lack of professionals exist to various degrees; many units fail to give adequate attention to building the "third echelon," and their reserve cadres are too few in number and too inferior in quality, unable to meet the needs of the "four modernization" construction of the leading groups; in cadre

training and party member education, they have not made an adequate effort, and a considerable number of party members and cadres have not systematically undergone political theory studies and professional knowledge training; the unhealthy trends found among some party organizations and party members have not been firmly rectified; the "three categories of undesirables" have not been completely purged. The party committees and organization departments of the various levels must face up to these problems, fully recognize the importance and urgency of the "four modernization" construction of the leading groups, place the task on their important agendas and handle it vigorously.

What calls for attention is that some comrades of units where new leading groups were assigned in the organizational reform feel that the situation is settled for many years to come. Satisfied with the status quo, they have no idea about how to continue the "four modernization" construction of the leading groups, nor do they make plans or take measures. It is incorrect. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that, to promote young and middle-aged cadres and improve the composition of the leading groups, there must be a goal and planning. It tells us that the "four modernization" construction of the leading groups is absolutely not something which can be accomplished after one or two readjustments, but requires a sustained effort. All party committees of the county level and above must firmly follow the Party Central Committee's principle on cadre "four modernization" and the requirements of the 8-year program on national and provincial leading groups and, starting from the party's strategic goal and with the spirit of a high degree of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause, properly perform the investigation and study work on the cadre ranks and leading groups, formulate feasible plans, work earnestly and truly implement the plans.

Respecting knowledge and respecting talents constitute at present another issue calling for attention in the building of leading groups. In terms of the leading group "modernization," we, as a rule, can comprehend the revolutionary and youthful requirements fairly easily, but some comrades fail to understand the knowledge and professional requirements. The leading members of some units lack professional knowledge, and their work fail to improve over a long period of time, but when the higher level wishes to assign professional personnel as reinforcement, it encounters all kinds of resistance. Other units make the professionally trained cadres do scientific research work under comrades who lack cultural knowledge. Still others even refuse to accept the college graduates assigned by the higher level. All these indicate that the issue of respecting knowledge and respecting talents is far from solved. We must know that, with the shift in the emphasis of our party's work and the development of the socialist modernization construction, the leading personnel of the various levels have an even greater need of knowledge in all aspects, and experience in fighting battles and doing mass work is no longer enough.

We must also pay extremely serious attention to training and promoting young cadres and vigorously building the "third echelon." Building the

"third echelon" is a strategic decision to ensure the smooth progress of replacing the old with the new, accelerating the "four modernization" of the leading groups and promoting the socialist modernization construction. Nevertheless, some leading comrades fail to give adequate attention to the work. Accustomed to the old ways, they fail to perform the work of training and promoting and build the reserve ranks at ordinary times. When they need personnel, they give the matter a cursory thought and appoint anyone they wish, often resulting in failing to find anyone suitable or appointing the wrong person. Obviously, this practice adversely affects our party's cause. The party committees of the various levels must resolve to change the situation and, according to the spirit of the Party Central Committee's instructions and the demands of the provincial party committee, properly build the "third echelon" and reinforce the reserve cadre system, so that successors are available for each and every level. The main leading comrades must personally handle the work of selective training, observation and clarification, and promotion and employment. When choosing reserve cadres, they must give attention to accuracy in discerning and selection, and firmly guard against selecting the "three categories of undesirables" for training. They must select and employ personnel in strict accordance with the standards of the cadre "four modernization."

6080
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS--The sixth meeting of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee opened in Nanning yesterday morning. The main agenda of the meeting is: To discuss the question of eliminating spiritual pollution and strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization; to discuss the question of upholding the legitimate rights of women and children; and to approve appointments and dismissals. Chairman Huang Rong presided at the meeting yesterday. Vice Chairman Zhao Mingjian conveyed the spirit of the third meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Vice Chairmen Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Wei Zhangping, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, and Zhang Jingning attended. Attending as observers were Wu Keqing, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Wei Shanmei), deputy director of the regional education department; (Guo Ming), director of the regional cultural bureau; (Liu Yuanxiu), director of the regional radio and television department; (Ma Si), deputy director of the regional personnel bureau; Wei Liren, president of the regional higher people's court; (Zhu Wei), deputy regional procurator; and responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of nine cities and counties. [Text] [HK250227 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 84]

CSO: 4005/335

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK200944 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] The 10 day-long fourth session of the fourth regional people's congress standing committee ended with satisfaction in Lhasa on the afternoon of 18 January. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and Cao Xu, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary session on the afternoon of 18 January.

The session conveyed and studied the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and heard reports on eliminating and guarding against spiritual pollution prepared by responsible comrades of the regional culture bureau, education bureau, public security bureau, and radio and television bureau.

Members of the standing committee who participated in the meeting and comrades who attended it as observers held extensive and heated discussions. Through discussions, all participants further understood the significance of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front and better understood the definition of policies, and thus became more resolved and confident in accomplishing the work of eliminating spiritual pollution.

The meeting also heard a report on the civility and courtesy month drive, which is centered around propagating education in the legal system throughout the region, which was prepared by the regional committee for promoting the two loves-three haves-four stresses activities, and a report on the visit to Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Guangxi Autonomous Region made by the study group of the regional people's congress. It discussed and approved the plan drawn up by the regional election office for election of new people's congresses of the region's counties, townships, and towns, and passed a resolution on the report of the above-mentioned plan. It discussed and revised detailed rules and regulations governing election of people's congresses at various levels, and adopted a resolution on the report on the above-mentioned revision. The meeting also approved appointments and removals.

Those who attended the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee Shengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, Pudoje, Lang Jie, Jangzhong Zhaxidoje, and Peng Zhe. Those attending as observers were Gyibug Puncog Cedain, vice chairman of the regional people's

government; Samding Doje Pamo and Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC; and responsible comrades of some departments and bureaus concerned.

Following is the resolution adopted on 18 January 1984 by the people's congress standing committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region on approval of the report on the plan for election of new people's congresses of the region's counties, townships, and towns:

The fourth session of the fourth regional people's congress standing committee has discussed and approved the report by the regional election office on the plan for election of new people's congresses of the region's counties, townships, and towns, and the plan is now put into effect. The session holds that the postponement of election of new people's congresses of the region's counties, townships, and towns until the end of 1985 accords with the actual situation in our region. All prefectures, cities, and counties must carry out the work in earnest. The term of office of the people's congresses of the region's counties and townships must be extended accordingly.

Following is the resolution adopted on 18 January 1984 by the people's congress standing committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region on the revision of detailed rules and regulations governing election of the region's people's congresses at various levels:

The fourth session of the fourth regional people's congress standing committee has discussed and approved the revision of detailed rules and regulations governing election of the people's congresses at various levels in the Xizang Autonomous Region, and the revision is now put into effect.

Following study by the executive meeting of the regional people's congress standing committee, the fourth session of the fourth regional people's congress standing committee discussed and approved the following appointments on 18 January: (Baxipingto), as director of the regional election office; and (Wang Changan) and (Xiping), as deputy directors.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON RECTIFICATION PRINCIPLES

HK190648 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] On 16 January, the guiding group of the regional CPC committee in charge of party rectification work issued a circular on conscientiously implementing the principle of making improvements while studying and discussing documents and carrying out party rectification in order to ensure that studying documents for party rectification is not reduced to a mere formality. The circular stresses that to further implement the above-mentioned principle and that the study drive in party rectification is not reduced to mere formality, at present we should take active measures to do the following work:

1. CPC committees and CPC organizations in various units should encourage party members to conscientiously sum up their study in the previous period in order to find existing problems, make an analysis of ideological trends, and adopt active measures to further study documents for party rectification well. In the meantime, they should make an analysis of problems which should be solved by units concerned in party rectification, and study the way to make improvement while studying and discussing documents and carrying out party rectification in order to carry forward achievements and overcome mistakes and further deepen the study drive in party rectification.
2. We should concentrate our efforts and time on study. The CPC Central Committee has demanded that all party members study the four books well, which are specially assigned for party rectification, and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, as well as other articles which are connected with their thinking and work. Apart from carefully studying the above-mentioned books and documents under guidance, they should select and study other materials in light of the specific conditions of the units concerned. Although we have a number of documents to be studied and our time is limited, we must still ensure that the study drive is not reduced to a mere formality. Various units should devote 3 days to study every week. Leaders at the upper level should arrange time for their subordinate units so that they can study the documents well.
3. They should grasp the essential points. They should study documents and solve problems with the main objectives in mind. On the basis of grasping the essential points of the documents, they should make improvements while

studying and discussing documents and carrying out rectification. After reading through all the documents concerned, they should read some key documents carefully and thoroughly. It is not necessary to demand conformity in study.

4. We should completely and systematically understand the spirit of the documents. Through study, we should enhance our understanding, unify our thinking, improve our work style, promote our work, and strengthen our confidence. In the process of study, we should constantly clarify our muddled ideas and unify our thinking on the basis of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Through study, we should promote our work. While carrying out party rectification, we should make improvements. We should ensure that party rectification and work will not hamper each other.

5. We should attach importance to quality rather than paying attention only to speed. We should truly ensure the quality of study. We should effectively grasp the work of providing guidance, conducting discussion, summing up experience, and checking up. We should spend time on study in accordance with the quality of the study drive. It is undesirable to pay attention only to speed.

6. The key to ensuring that the study drive is not reduced to a mere formality lies in the leading role of the leaders. Leading cadres should set good examples. They should study documents profoundly and sufficiently and apply what they have studied to practice. They should take the lead in the study drive.

7. We should strengthen leadership. In other words, we should strengthen leadership over ideology. We should constantly try to find out about the situation and what the masses are thinking in order to carry out ideological and political work with specific ideas in mind. In so doing, we will solve ideological problems, continuously enhance our understanding, and strengthen our confidence. In the meantime, we should strengthen leadership over organizations. CPC committees and leading party groups should truly do well in leading party rectification. Special work personnel should be assigned to do party rectification work. In some units, offices in charge of party rectification work should be established and the necessary rules and regulations should be formulated.

8. With regard to controversial problems, problems of national and regional significance in particular, it is inappropriate to jump to a conclusion. Our study drive should not be affected by the work of weeding out people of three categories. The work of weeding out people of three categories should be resolutely carried out in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities.

The circular adds: making improvements while carrying out party rectification is an important guiding principle of party rectification work. We should conscientiously implement it. The regional CPC committee has decided that

to curb unhealthy trends of abusing power to seek private gains in the region, we should devote our main efforts to handle cases such as changing residence registration, worker recruitment, occupying more houses by cadres and staff members in government institutions, colleges, schools, and enterprises, back-door deals in commerce, and others. In the meantime, we should pay attention to implementing a policy for persons who should be given preferential treatment according to the guidelines of united front work.

In conclusion, the circular stresses: Accessing whether our study drive has not been reduced to a mere formality should be based on the true implementation of the principle of making improvements while studying and discussing documents and carrying out party rectification. The circular also points out the criteria for accessing the quality of party rectification work at the first stage.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING ARRANGES CADRE TRAINING WORK

HK191036 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the organization and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee convened a meeting on 10 January of responsible comrades in charge of training cadres in organizations directly under the provincial authorities. The meeting was held to convey and act in the spirit of the national forum on cadre training work which was held in December last year, and to work out plans for cadre training work this year. In connection with the spirit of the national forum on cadre training work, the meeting made specific arrangements for the training of cadres of various departments directly under the provincial authorities in accordance with the essence of the provincial CPC committee's plan for cadre training and suggestions on the arrangements for cadre training this year. The provincial CPC committee has approved the establishment of a provincial leading group for cadre education work. The committee also decided to establish a provincial institute for administrative cadres.

Finally, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee's organization department put forward before the participating comrades three tasks which must be done at present. They are: 1) to decide on cadre training plans in various departments; 2) to convene a meeting of responsible comrades of the different systems in order to convey the spirit of this meeting; and 3) to sum up experience on the basis of study and discussion, so as to prepare for the provincial forum on cadre training work.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING PREPARES FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK190428 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The Chongqing City CPC Committee convened a meeting yesterday [17 January] morning of responsible comrades of units which will take part in the first batch implementation of party rectification. The meeting was held to work out plans for party rectification, and to formally declare the beginning of party rectification for the whole city.

The meeting was attended by principal responsible comrades of 112 units, such as organizations directly under the city authorities, as well as organizations of departments, committees, and offices, and colleges and universities, the Chongqing iron and steel company, Sichuan (meiyi) tire factory, and (Jiangning) machinery plant, which will carry out party rectification from this spring to the end of this year. At the meeting, (Li Chengwen), deputy secretary of the party CPC committee, read documents of the Chongqing City CPC Committee on suggestions for arrangements of party rectification work in the whole city.

Wang Qian, secretary of the city CPC committee, delivered a speech on three issues, that is, the necessity and urgency of party rectification, clarifying and defining the major problems which must be solved through party rectification, and upholding a high standard and avoiding doing the work in a superficial manner. Comrade Wang Qian put forward four problems which must be emphatically solved by the city CPC committee standing committee in this party rectification. They are: First, the committee must be clear about the influence of leftist thinking, and unify the thinking of party members and cadres in line with the party line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Second, it must solve the ideological problems on the issues left over from the past. It must overcome factionalism and strengthen party spirit and unity. It must also further consolidate the political situation of stability and unity. Third, it must weed out [qingli] the people of three categories from the organizations, and expel [kaichu] them from the party. Fourth, it must rectify unhealthy tendencies, and improve the leadership work style. He demanded that the party members and leading cadres throughout the city set an example, be strict in ideologically examining themselves, and be bold in criticism and self-criticism, so as to set an example for party members.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CLOSES

HK181510 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed in Kunming yesterday afternoon. Yesterday afternoon's session unanimously adopted the following resolutions: A resolution on the amendment to certain specific stipulations governing the election of people's congresses at the county level, and a resolution on certain stipulations governing the direct election of deputies to township people's congresses at the county level, and a resolution on certain stipulations governing the direct election of deputies to township people's congresses of Yunnan Province. Also approved at the session was the appointment of (Liu Ping) as chief procurator of the people's procuratorate of Dali Bai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture.

At yesterday afternoon's plenary session, Chairman Liu Minghui delivered a speech on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and striving for a fundamental turn for the better in social mood. His speech consists of the following three parts: 1) Continue to enhance understanding and carry out in a deep-going way the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution; 2) it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on strengthening the building of spiritual civilization; and 3) it is necessary to have a comprehensive and correct understanding of the constitution and ensure the implementation of the constitution.

Qi Shan, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over yesterday afternoon's plenary session.

Vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, and Wang Lianfang attended the meeting.

Present at the meeting as observers were He Zhiqiang, vice governor; (Sun Zhineng), president of the provincial people's higher court; (Duan Huamin), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and the members of the nationalities committee, the legislative committee, the economic and financial committee, and the education, science, culture, and public health committee of the provincial people's congress.

Also present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the departments and units concerned at the provincial level; responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of Kunming City, Dongchuan City, Chuxiong Autonomous Prefecture, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture, Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture, Dali Autonomous Prefecture, Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, Nujiang Autonomous Prefecture, and Deqen Autonomous Prefecture; responsible persons of the people's congress coordination groups of Zhaotong Prefecture, Qujing Prefecture, Yuxi Prefecture, Baoshan Prefecture, Simao Prefecture, Lijiang Prefecture, and Lincang Prefecture; and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of some counties.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG TO LAUNCH NATIONALITY UNITY MONTH DRIVE

HK130211 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The regional committee for the drive of two loves, three haves, and four stresses has issued a circular on launching a nationality unity month drive. The circular will not be issued separately in written form.

In accordance with the instruction of the regional CPC committee, a widespread drive of nationality unity month will be launched throughout the region during the period between the Spring Festival and the Tibetan new year. The general goal and demands of the drive are: to extensively and intensively carry out nationality unity education among cadres and people under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought on nationality; to heighten the political consciousness of cadres and people on upholding nationality unity and on implementing the nationality policies of the party, to promote the further implementation of a series of principles and policies of the party on nationality work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; to develop new-style socialist nationality relations of equality, unity, and mutual aid; to consolidate and stabilize the very good situation of unity; and to ensure and promote the smooth progress of the region's economic construction as well as various other kinds of work.

Xizang is a frontier minority nationality autonomous region which is jointly constructed and guarded by the Tibetan nationality, Han nationality, and other fraternal nationalities. To uphold and strengthen nationality unity is always a matter of prime importance of the region. All trades and professions, all fronts, and all units of the region must do well the tasks of nationality work. They should regard nationality unity as the foundation, so as to strengthen unity in various aspects.

On upholding nationality unity, the region has its fine tradition and valuable experience. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the implementation of important instructions of the CPC Central Committee on the region, an encouraging political situation of stability and unity has emerged throughout the region. In the new situation, socialist nationality relations have been further consolidated and developed. Generally speaking, the situation of nationality unity is good. However, there are still some weak points and factors unfavorable to nationality unity. Furthermore, it is still unfitting in certain aspects compared

with the task we are facing. Therefore, we have every reason to further strengthen nationality unity education. To actively launch the nationality unity month drive for a certain period throughout the region will have an important and positive effect on fulfilling the great task of advancing vigorously in unity and laying a foundation for modernization in Xizang, and on achieving the goals of having a medium scale of change in 5 years and a large scale of change in 10 years, which were put forward by the third regional CPC congress. In order to do well the nationality unity month drive in a down-to-earth manner, to achieve substantial results, and to avoid carrying it out superficially, the region has worked out plans for the drive as follows:

First, during the period from the Spring Festival to the Tibetan New Year's Day of the Zang nationality, that is, about 1 and 1/2 months' time from around 15 January to early March, the region will widely launch the nationality unity month drive in urban and rural areas.

Second, the regional nationality unity month drive is divided into three stages.

Third, this drive is being carried out during the traditional festivals of Tibetans and Hans. All kinds of activities during the festivals should respect the customs of the nationalities, and reflect the main topic of nationality unity. In addition, their educational nature should be embodied in the varied, colorful, and popular activities.

Fourth, the leadership has to be organized. CPC committees and government at all levels must attach great importance to the nationality unity work, and strengthen their leadership over the nationality unity month drive.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK230314 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] After 2 days of study and discussion, the fifth meeting of the standing committee of the sixth provincial people's congress concluded yesterday afternoon [21 January]. The meeting adopted some regulations on certain problems concerning further carrying out flexible policies to enliven the forestry economy.

Wu Shi, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting and spoke. He said that after studying relevant central documents, the participants of this meeting were greatly educated and encouraged. They all feel that they have broadened their vision and raised their consciousness through this study and hold that the regulations on certain problems concerning further carrying out flexible policies to enliven the forestry economy are in conformity with the reality in this province. They have also made some suggestions in light of the spirit of the central documents to revise these regulations. After the meeting, further revision will be made with reference to their suggestions. All localities and departments concerned are expected to give wide publicity to and to conscientiously implement these regulations when they are promulgated, to forcefully carry out various forms of the responsibility system, and to further mobilize the initiative of the masses in afforestation so that our provincial forestry production can be rapidly developed, like our agricultural production.

Comrade Wu Shi said that we must continue to conscientiously study and gain a good understanding of the relevant important central documents and Vice Premier Wan Li's speech at the national rural work conference, make constant efforts to raise our consciousness, further emancipate our minds, and explore new ways to create a new situation so as to enable the people of all nationalities to become rich as soon as possible and to fight for the realization of the magnificent goal put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIGHTING CRIMES

HK120944 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial public security department held a meeting yesterday to praise 300 advanced collectives as well as 2,200 advanced and capable policemen, security cadres, and public security activists who have scored remarkable achievements in hitting hard at criminal activities. The meeting presented awards to 38 advanced collectives and 219 advanced individuals, promoted 20 capable policemen to higher grades, and presented certificates of merit and prizes to the commended advanced collectives and advanced individuals. The meeting also presented certificates of merits to the merit winners.

SICHUAN RIBAO publishes today [11 January] a commentator's article on this occasion entitled "Add to Our Achievements and Make Persistent Efforts To Make New Contributions." The newspaper publishes on page three a honor roll which carries names and pictures of advanced collectives and advanced individuals who have emerged in the struggle of hitting at crimes on the public security front.

CSO: 4005/369

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN REPORTS EXAMPLES OF UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK161340 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial foreign trade department and the provincial agricultural bank continued to indulge in an unhealthy trend after the central authorities issued the decision on party rectification. At the end of last year and the beginning of this year, they indiscriminately issued bonuses under all sorts of pretexts and seriously violated financial and economic discipline. The party rectification work guidance group of the provincial CPC committee instructed the leading comrades of these two units to conduct serious examination and to correct mistakes.

With a view to strictly observing financial and economic discipline, the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee gave repeated injunctions to prohibit squandering money at the end of the year and indiscriminately issuing bonuses and material objects. Leaders concerned of the provincial foreign trade department and the provincial agricultural bank paid no heed and knowingly violated them.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CADRES' TRAINING WORK--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Yunnan Province has achieved gratifying results in training cadres. The province has resumed and built 147 party schools at all levels and 61 professional cadre schools. Through various channels, the province has trained some 381,000 cadres at their posts, who account for 67 percent of the total number of cadres. Over 80 percent of leading cadres at the prefectoral and departmental levels have been trained and the leading cadres at the county level have been basically trained by rotation. [Summary] [HK181520 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 84 HK]

GUIZHOU LEGAL ADVISORY GROUP--The provincial women's federation set up a legal advisory group in Guiyang on 24 January. The main tasks of this group are to publicize legal knowledge, provide legal consultative services to the broad masses, wield the legal weapon to safeguard and protect the rights and interests of women and children, and actively coordinate with the judicial departments in investigating major cases that infringe upon the rights and interests of women and children. Meanwhile, the group will also handle the legal affairs entrusted by the National Women's Federation and the provincial women's federation and keep abreast of current developments in the work of legal advisory organs of women's federations in various localities. [Text] [HK021537 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/369

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN ARTISTIC FEDERATION HOLDS FORUM

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Liu Bosheng: "Artists Federation of Taiyuan Holds Forum on Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] On the first of this month the Bureau of Propaganda of the city of Taiyuan called together a forum for the literary and artistic circles to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. More than 70 comrades in positions of authority in the city Cultural Department and theater groups attended the conference, where Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Gu Wenbo spoke.

Attendees unanimously indicated their resolute endorsement for the party Central Committee's major policy decisions regarding the resistance and elimination of spiritual pollution. They considered that the party Central Committee has addressed this problem in time, and has grasped the threat firmly. Everyone determined to stand in the forefront of this struggle, and to be ready to take up the task in becoming a true engineer of the human soul.

During the meeting speakers said that ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee the accomplishments of the Taiyuan Federation battleline have been rather great, that the main trend has been a good one. But, as some facts indicate, there are still several problems in the area of spiritual pollution, some of which are quite serious. One outstanding example is this [attitude] "Everything depends on money." Some actors use their wages to go outside their troupe to do business. Some troupes, after playing out their contracts, split up their earnings among the employees. The state and troupe gain nothing financially while the individual made a fortune. Some actors having an annual income reaching more than a thousand yuan in addition to their wages. Just in day-to-day chores there are a multitude of items, such as "loading fees," "unloading fees," and "cleaning up fees." Some actors talk only of money, not of art. As a result, many rough and slipshod, vulgar and low class programs appear on the stage. Again and again, pictures of beautiful girls appear on the covers of literature and art publications, calendars, and some decorative designs. Just as some of the comrades at the forum said, even in Taiyuan, every shade and hue of spiritual pollution is permeating every kind of media, poisoning the social atmosphere, and corrupting people's thinking.

At the forum, some comrades also spoke of the manifestation of a bourgeois liberalization tendency in Taiyuan literary and art circles. For instance some troupes had their party branch secretary and troupe leader transferred. This greatly weakens the ideological and political work of the inner structure of the troupe. Some people even use all kinds of excuses to weaken and even to get away from party leadership; and especially serious was the appearance of "Ai, zai women xin li" [As for Love, It's in Our Hearts], this kind of play that has serious politically mistaken tendencies. After this play had ceased production in other areas, a publication in the city of Taiyuan went so far as to publish the script, even adding an editorial note with distorted facts. During the forum, some comrades sternly pointed out that we ought to continue to criticize and thoroughly wipe out the spiritual pollution caused by this play.

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CSO: 4005/216

NORTH REGION

ARTISTIC FEDERATION CRITICIZES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Chen Qi'an [7115 0366 1344] and Liu Bosheng [0491 0130 3932]: "The Presidium of the Expanded Conference of the Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles Calls on Literary and Art Workers Throughout the Province To Eliminate Spiritual Pollution and Promote Artistic Creation"]

[Text] Enthusiastically go into action, conscientiously carry out criticism, eliminate spiritual pollution, and promote artistic creation. These are the demands proposed by the Presidium of the Expanded Conference of the Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles to artists throughout the province.

Attending the conference were the chairpersons, vice chairpersons, and secretaries general of the federation and associated societies, some 50-odd persons. Those participating comrades studied together the instructions from the party Central Committee concerning the eradication of spiritual pollution, and reviewed some of the accomplishments made in recent years by the artistic circles in our province, and criticized works that pollute people's spirit like "Ai, zai women xin li" [As for Love, It's in Our Hearts].

The conference was presided over by the chairperson of the provincial federation, Ma Feng. Comrades Li Qun, Jia Ke, Xi Rong, Shu Wei, Zheng Du, Su Guang, Hong Fei, Sun Qian, and Hu Zheng all spoke. They indicated that everyone should study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and more importantly study the spirit in "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and relevant speeches by the central party leaders that everyone should conscientiously carry out criticism, and take a clear-cut stand on the struggle with every aspect of spiritual pollution, and to merge himself with the people, to join the people in eradicating spiritual pollution, and march forth together with the times.

The conference passed the "Resolution Regarding Eradicating Spiritual Pollution and Creating New Prospects in Art and Literature." The resolution asks that the writers and artists of our province will resolutely answer the call of the party Central Committee, bravely stand out, and actively take up the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, and justly and forcefully

engage in struggle against every hue of decadent and declining thought of bourgeois and other exploiting class. The resolution pointed out: "As to the works and writers with mistaken tendencies, we will offer well-meaning, fully reasonable, and factually based criticism and assistance, and we want to especially welcome and encourage them to engage in sincere and conscientious self-criticism, to cast off their burdens, and to actively enter into the struggle to eradicate spiritual pollution, to become an artist warrior on a par with those of the glorious days. At the same time we encourage the broad masses from all levels to criticize various mistaken tendencies in literary and artistic circles. While building a high level of socialist material culture, we also diligently erect a high level of socialist spiritual culture."

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CSO: 4005/216

NORTH REGION

FURTHER REPORT ON ART, LITERARY FORUM

SK090723 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Tianjin municipal conference on literary and art creation sponsored by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee continued its plenary session on 7 January. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of the municipality, delivered a report at the session. Comrade Li Ruihuan fully affirmed the excellent situation in the municipality's literary and art front. He also pointed out: Compared with the achievements of other fronts, those of literary and art creation lag far behind, and fail to meet the rapidly developing situation in modernization. In the new year, the literary and art front, like other fronts, should heighten spirit, work in coordination, and quicken the pace in creating a new situation in the literary and art work.

When speaking on eliminating the spiritual pollution in the literary and art field, Comrade Li Ruihuan said: The purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution in the literary and art field is to make literary and art creation flourish more. Without spiritual pollution being cleared away, the socialist literature and art will not flourish. Also, without making literary and art creation flourish, spiritual pollution will not be eliminated. In the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, literary and art workers shoulder two tasks, namely, to resist and clear away spiritual pollution and to strive to offer to the people more and better intellectual products. They should combine these two tasks and, following the continuous deepening of the struggle, make the socialist literary and art creation flourish even.

Comrade Li Ruihuan also dwelt with the relationship between party rectification and the work to make socialist literary and art works flourish. In conclusion, he called on literary and art workers of the municipality to fully develop the advantage of having more competent persons and stronger forces on the municipality's literary and art front, heighten spirit, work in coordination, and strive to create a new situation in the municipality's literary and art front.

Xiao Yuan, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the municipal CPC committee, will deliver a summing-up report at the conference. The conference will close today.

CSO: 4005/369

NORTH REGION

HEBEI LITERATURE AND ART CIRCLES UPHOLD 2ND PLENUM GUIDELINES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] In the last two-thirds of October the Provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles invited authors and critics under provincial jurisdiction to hold a forum to discuss and criticize the spiritual pollution caused by Western modernists and the issue of alienation. It was strongly pointed out that workers in the arts should actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee, and take a clear-cut stand on carrying out critical struggle against and to eliminate the spiritual pollution caused by modernists and alienation theory.

Taking as their guiding principles "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, the participants carried on a conscientious discussion on the following issues: The emergence and basic characteristics of Western modernist artistic works, and the influence and threat of bourgeois artistic thought such as theories of humanism and human nature. They also discussed how to overcome the corruption of bourgeois liberalization. It was also pointed out that as a result of China's open-door policy, Western modernist artistic ideology has invaded China's literary and art circles, contaminating a few comrades, and causing serious ideological confusion and spiritual pollution. Some have openly brought out the banner of the Western modernists and want to instigate China's modernism. They, following the footsteps of Western modernists, tried to negate the guiding function of Marxist and Mao Zedong's literary thought and to turn the direction of China's socialist art. Thus, our argument with modernists is not one of technique or academic theory but one of the road, the direction, the stand. It is a struggle to protect the socialist artistic direction, to protect the serious cardinal questions of right and wrong in Marxism and the artistic ideology of Mao Zedong. Many comrades pointed out that the Western modernism is a product of Western capitalist and spiritual crisis. Western modernist literature is a kind of morbid art, and "alienation" is a main theme depicted by Western modernists. If we use the theories of Western modernism and alienation to guide our creative works and to observe socialist life and the struggle against contradictions in socialism, then we will draw extremely erroneous conclusions. We will not only be unable to reflect the basic nature of socialist life, but will also distort socialist life, and create serious spiritual pollution. Socialist art and literature

will depart from the direction of Marxism and socialism and go astray. We must carry on a resolute struggle against the bourgeois world view, social view, and outlook of life and aesthetics of the Western modernists. We must resist and eliminate this kind of spiritual pollution, and safeguard the direction and stand of Marxist and socialist literature and art.

Speaking of the current situation of the provincial literary and art circles, the participants said that the main stream of the literary front was good, but Western modernist literature had produced a negative influence on a small number of authors, mostly young ones. The effect is reflected in their works exhibiting various degrees of modernist tendencies. In the past, we had very little knowledge, analytical research and insufficient critical struggle. We ought to conscientiously sum up the lessons of experience. Everyone felt that if we do not resist and oppose the influence and infiltration of the Western modernists, and do not take a clear stand on carrying out a critical struggle, eliminate the spiritual pollution caused by Western modernists, but allow them to freely run rampant, then literature and art will not only be unable to play a leading active role in the building of socialist spiritual culture, but will become a line of communication for bourgeois corrupt thought to spread pollution.

Participating comrades resolutely expressed that they would assuredly answer the party Central Committee's call, that they would raise high the banner of socialist art, and stand in the forefront of the building of socialist spiritual culture and the opposition to spiritual pollution.

Xu Chunxing [1776 1783 1840], member of the Provincial Party Standing Committee and head of the Propaganda Department, transmitted to the forum the spirit of the essential speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. He expressed his active support of the comrades' clear-cut stand on carrying out a critical struggle, and their resisting and opposing the pollution of the artistic line. He said that at present emphasis on correction and overcoming is rightist, a weak and lax tendency. A socialist artistic worker must take a clear stand on what she/he endorses and opposes, and in regard to the pollution of corrupt bourgeois ideology, we definitely cannot relax, much less give up on critical struggle. However, critical struggle ought to be completely reasonable, and should eliminate and guard against "leftist" tendencies.

12586
CSO: 4005/216

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI: LI XIPU ADDRESSES PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK250926 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon, the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of organizations directly under the provincial authorities to exchange experiences on studying party rectification documents. More than 200 persons attended the meeting. The comrades from the liaison group sent to Shaanxi by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also attended the meeting. The responsible comrades of the policy research center of the provincial CPC committee and other units passed on their experiences at the meeting.

"Comrade Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and director of the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: The common experiences of these units are as follows: 1) They take a correct attitude toward study and adopt effective measures and strict discipline to ensure their studies. They stress both extensive and intensive reading in order to have a good grasp of the essence and spirit of the documents. 2) They always adhere to the Marxist style of study and dare to integrate their studies with their ideological style and work and the actual conditions in their departments and units. 3) They stress practical results in the course of their studies and resolutely implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They dare to tackle and solve some problems about which the masses have a lot of complaints, and even some long-standing, big, and difficult problems. 4) They promote professional work with party rectification and ensure that neither party rectification nor economic construction is to suffer. 5) The leading members of the party committees or leading party groups of these units have given scope to their leading role. This is favorable to their leadership over party rectification."

He also emphatically pointed out: In order to further the study of party rectification documents in a thorough way, it is necessary to grasp the following four links: 1) It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on studying the documents intensively. 2) It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on integrating theory with practice. 3) It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. 4) It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on conducting investigation in order to discover the real situation. The contents of our investigation

include the main problems in the leading body, the breakthroughs in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the conditions of party organizations and party members, and the situation regarding the people of three categories. If we fail to know the real situation about them, it will be difficult to integrate theory with practice, to carry out simultaneous rectification and correct defects, and to carry out our studies in a thorough way.

"Qiao Mingfu, leader of the liaison group sent to Shaanxi by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also spoke at the meeting."

CSO: 4005/353

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI ORGAN HOLDS LABOR MODEL GET-TOGETHER

HK241310 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Summary] On 23 January, the provincial trade union council held a get-together of labor models in Xian to greet the lunar new year. (Xin Zhaoyun), chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were Zeng Shenda, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Vice Governor Zhang Bin; Chen Ming, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; and Fan Ming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC.

Comrade Zeng Shenda delivered a speech at the get-together. He said: "I am very glad to have the opportunity to attend your gathering. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial CPPCC, I would like to extend my cordial regards and festival greetings to the labor models at present and to the labor models and advanced workers who are fighting at various fronts in the province.

"Zeng Shenda also encouraged the labor models and advanced workers at all fronts to give full play to the role of the working class in the large-scale emulation drive to be carried out in the new year. He urged them to exert their wisdom in the economic construction and become warriors in scaling new heights in all spheres and become vanguards in invigorating China and Shaanxi."

Representatives of the labor models also delivered a speech at the get-together.

CSO: 4005/353

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU'S LI ZIQI VISITS RETIRED CADRES 27 JAN

HK271515 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Huang Luobin, chairman of the provincial advisory committee; and other leading comrades visited some retired cadres who had worked in offices directly under the province and relatives of some deceased veteran cadres in Lanzhou this morning, extending their regards and festival greetings to them.

During the visits, Comrade Li Ziqi and Comrade Huang Luobin conveyed their best regards to them and asked about their study, life and health, hoping that they will take good care of their health, take an active role in what they do, and devote their remaining years to the cause of our party. In response, the retired cadres and relatives of some deceased veteran cadres thanked them for their loving care and expressed their determination to make contributions to the endeavor of making Gansu strong.

Those who were visited today were Wang Shitai, former chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Yang Zhilin, former chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Qiang Zixiu, former vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and Wang Zhibang, former governor of the province; and relatives of some deceased veteran cadres, including (Lei Xinlan), widow of Comrade (Gao Jianjun), former secretary of the provincial CPC committee; (Liu Bo), widow of Comrade Li Peifu, former vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; (Yue Shengping), widow of Comrade Chen Changyi, former vice governor of the province; (Ai Bo), widow of Comrade (Guan Detai), former vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and Comrade (Yu Zimei), widow of Comrade Zhang Jiangang, former adviser to the provincial government.

CSO: 4005/353

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI: CIRCULAR ON PARTY RECTIFICATION FOR SECOND GROUP

HK230650 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the organization department of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular recently, calling on all areas and units which have been assigned as the second group for party rectification to train party members in rotation in the first half of this year.

The circular said: The training must take the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification as the major teaching material, together with the study of the party constitution, the guiding principles for inner-party political life, and speeches by central leading comrades at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Apart from making arrangements for study as part of the regular activities of party organizations, the training can be carried out in rotation by stages and in groups for a duration of 7 to 10 days. Party members in enterprises and institutions can be totally or partly released from production or their regular work for training group after group at different times, but the time must be arranged during the slack season in farming or intervals in industrial production. The training of party members at the basic level will be carried out by party committees at the commune and township levels, while the training of party cadres at or above branch secretary level will be carried out by the party committees at the county level.

The circular stressed: Party members who are assigned for training must uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice and correct their mistakes in the study. While studying documents and enhancing the level of understanding, the broad sections of party members must take the central decision and the party constitution as a mirror to examine their thinking and work, to make criticism and self-criticism, and to overcome their shortcomings. Through the study in training, the party members and party member cadres who have committed mistakes must enhance consciousness of correcting their mistakes and must not wait until party rectification is carried out full scale. In the training, party member leading cadres must take the lead and play an exemplary role in the fields of studying documents, making criticism and self-criticism, and correcting mistakes in the study.

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NORTHWEST REGION

VOLUNTEERS HELP DEVELOP QINGHAI'S QAIDAM

OW231040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Xining, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Seventeen thousand volunteers from all over the country came to Qinghai Province's Qaidam basin in northwest China in 1983 to help open up the underdeveloped area.

These volunteers include cadres, technicians, college graduates and workers. They came in a response to a call to open up the northwest made by party General Secretary Hu Yaobang last July after he made an inspection tour of the area.

The Qaidam, a large dry and cold basin covering over 200,000 square kilometers in the northern part of Qinghai, has abundant mineral resources, including oil, sylvite (salt containing potassium chloride), and 20 million ton reserves of asbestos. Most of the natural resources of the area have not been exploited.

The state has designated five major projects in the area for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), including a potash fertilizer plant with a designed annual capacity of 200,000 tons, development of lead-zinc mine and expansion of an oil field.

Hu Yaobang said Qinghai Province would be a focus of China's major economic construction efforts by the turn of the century and called on people, the youth in particular, to join hands in the development drive. Since last August, the provincial authorities have received tens of thousands of letters or cables, asking to go and work there.

More than 7,000 people have so far gone to build highway and 3,000 are working on railway construction. Three hundred and twenty workers have taken up their jobs at the lead-zinc mine where the infrastructure has been almost completed.

China began to develop the Qaidam basin in the 1950s.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG PARTY RECTIFICATION GUIDANCE MEETING

HK210222 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The party rectification guidance group of the regional CPC committee yesterday afternoon convened a meeting of responsible persons of the first group of units to carry out party rectification in the region, to sum up work in the previous stage and make arrangements for the next stage.

Comrade Wang Zhenwen, deputy head of the guidance group, spoke at the meeting. He said: Judging by the situation in the previous period, the units have all attached great importance to this party rectification. However, certain units have not put organizational leadership on a sound basis, and certain comrades lack confidence in this party rectification and are worried that it may be done in a superficial way.

Comrade Wang Zhenwen pointed out: To ensure that party rectification is not done in a superficial way, it is first necessary to ensure that study of the party rectification documents is not done in a superficial way. At present all units undergoing party rectification must get a good grasp of this study. This is the central task in the first stage of party rectification and the foundation of making a success in party rectification.

Comrade Wang Zhenwen said: In studying the party rectification documents, it is necessary to seriously implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of shortcomings. This should be concentrated on correcting malpractices, with the focus on the following two points: 1) correction of malpractices in using one's powers in pursuit of private interests; 2) correction of the bureaucratic work style. The first group of units carrying out party rectification are all leading organs of party, government, and mass organizations in the region. Their performance in party rectification will have a very great impact on the masses inside and outside the party. They must really set a good example.

Zhao Jianmin, head of the liaison group sent to Xinjiang by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also spoke at the meeting.

The regional CPC committee has decided to set up its party rectification leadership group in order to strengthen leadership over rectification work. The group is composed of 13 comrades. Tomur Dawamat is head of the group. Qi Guo, Janabil, Wang Zhenwen, Bai Chengmin, Ji Chengde, and Simayi Yashengnuofu are deputy heads. The group has an office subordinate to it, headed by Wang Zhenwen.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG: ISMAIL AMAT LAUDS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION EFFORTS

OW240245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Ismail Amat, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government, in a talk with reporters praised the joint efforts of PLA units stationed in Xinjiang and of people of all nationalities to promote spiritual civilization, saying that they have built a bridge for army-people unity as well as for unity among all nationalities and have brought about many major changes in Xinjiang.

Since the beginning of last year, the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang have established ties with over 200 villages, over 300 schools and over 700 streets, hospitals, farms, stores, stations and factories and jointly built over 1,400 army-people joint work sites, spreading the activities for promoting socialist spiritual civilization north and south of Tianshan. Ismail Amat said that wherever these joint efforts were successfully launched, there have been tremendous changes because these armymen-people joint work sites also influenced neighboring areas, thereby spreading their good effect throughout Xinjiang. These changes have taken place chiefly the following seven aspects:

1. Army-people unity and unity among nationalities have been strengthened.
2. A remarkable turn for the better has been achieved in social order and public security.
3. A new moral and social atmosphere prevails.
4. Environmental sanitation has been improved.
5. Scientific knowledge has been popularized to help increase production.
6. The people's cultural life has been enriched and made healthy.
7. Armymen-people joint defense has been promoted. In jointly promoting spiritual civilization with people nearby, frontier defense units have established or perfected the system of joint armymen-people defense. Supporting and cooperating with each other, armymen and the people have more successfully carried out the various tasks of defending the motherland's frontiers.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MAKES 10-POINT DECISION ON RECTIFICATION

HK130951 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[Report: "The Regional CPC Committee Makes a 10-Point Decision on Current Party Rectification"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the regional CPC committee held a meeting of the principal responsible comrades of the various departments of the organs directly under the regional authorities and of the principal responsible comrades of various prefectures and cities. Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke respectively on party rectification and on the building of the third echelon.

Standing committee members of the regional CPC committee and advisory committee; the chairman, party member vice chairmen, and secretary general of the regional people's congress standing committee; party member vice chairmen of the autonomous region; advisers to and secretary general of the regional people's governments, the chairman, party member vice chairmen, and secretary general of the regional CPPCC; responsible comrades of the Ningxia Military District; secretaries of the CPC committees or leading party groups of the various departments of the organs directly under the regional authorities; and secretaries of the various prefectoral and city CPC committees attended the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: In order to strengthen leadership, to remove interference, to continuously lead the study of the documents on party rectification in a deepgoing way, and to ensure the smooth progress of party rectification, the regional CPC committee, in line with the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification" and the spirit of the relevant instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, seriously discussed on 26 December several problems relating to current party rectification and made a 10-point decision:

1. The units carrying out party rectification must set up two leading bodies. The regional CPC committee standing committee has made a decision on the division of labor among standing committee members: Comrades Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli, Hao Tingzao, and Liu Guofan will concentrate on grasping party rectification; Comrade Li Yunhe, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Sizhong, and Cai Zhulin

will concentrate on grasping economic and other work. In order to do a good job of the party rectification throughout the region, the regional CPC committee has also decided to set up a group for guiding party rectification under the regional CPC committee which, under the leadership of the regional CPC committee standing committee, is responsible for guiding the party rectification throughout the region. The guidance group consists of eight comrades, namely Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli, Hao Tingzao, Liu Guofan, Shi Yulin, Wen Li, Ma Qixin, and Wang Yining, with Comrade Li Xuezhi as leader and Comrades Hei Boli and Hao Tingzao as deputy leaders. An office has been set up under the guidance group, with Comrade Hao Tingzao concurrently as office director and Comrades Zhou Anke, Ma Shuxiang, Jin Guozhang, Yang Hangsheng, and Gao Shuqin as deputy directors. In all units carrying out party rectification, either the number one or two man in the party committees or leading party groups must go all out to grasp party rectification. It is necessary for those units which have not set up two leading bodies to do so as quickly as possible in order to ensure that neither party rectification nor economic and other work is to suffer. It is imperative for the leading comrades responsible for party rectification to devote 5 days a week to party rectification. The comrades responsible for economic and other work should also take an active part in party rectification. With respect to major issues that have emerged in the course of party rectification, the party committees or the leading party groups should study and solve them in good time.

2. It is necessary to study the documents on party rectification seriously, conscientiously, and in a down-to-earth manner. At present, a number of party members, and particularly the leading comrades, are so busy attending meetings and dealing with daily routine work that they cannot concentrate their energies on studying the documents on party rectification. Running study classes is an effective way to solve this problem. Therefore, where conditions permit, all units carrying out party rectification should run study classes or rotational training classes for party members who are released from work to engage in studies. If there are difficulties in releasing them from work, they should be guaranteed half a day for studies every day. In the course of our studies, we should adhere to the method of giving priority to self-study and make proper arrangements for discussions. It is necessary to stress the main points by chiefly studying the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, "A Must Book for Party Members," selected articles in "A Concise Edition of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee" and "Mao Zedong on the Party's Style of Work and Party Organization."

At the same time, it is also necessary to study in good time the instructions and stipulations issued by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, as well as other important documents. Efforts should be made to carry forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice. At present, we should chiefly integrate the study of documents with discussions in light of the reality in our thinking. In studying the documents, we should concentrate our efforts on "comprehensiveness and accuracy." We should continue to solve problems of our understanding of, attitude toward, and confidence in party rectification. It is

necessary to prevent and overcome various inappropriate style of study, such as seeking to understand new things but not understanding them thoroughly, being content with superficial understanding, or engaging in speaking at random without solving any ideological problems. On the basis of conscientiously reading and profoundly understanding the spirit of the documents, we should raise questions in light of the actual conditions, hold discussions, seek unity of thinking, and deepen our understanding. In order to prevent party rectification from encountering interference, with the exception of special cases, all units should institute strict and necessary systems and discipline in light of their own actual conditions, such as checking on work attendance, putting some people on duty, and prohibiting people from asking for leave, receiving visitors, being absent or late, or leaving early during study hours. At the end of the phase of study, it is necessary to carry out an inspection to ensure that the study has not been conducted perfunctorily. The standards of inspection are as follows: 1) Whether one has gained a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the party's basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods through the study of the documents; 2) whether one has conscientiously reflected on one's problems of ideology, work style, and organizational discipline which should be solved in the course of party rectification, acknowledged one's problems, and had the determination to carry out self-criticism, overcome one's shortcomings, and correct one's errors; 3) whether one has conscientiously considered the main problems that should be solved in party rectification and, in particular, whether the leading cadres have a pretty good idea of these problems; and 4) whether one dares to criticize the erring party members and, in particular, to expose the problems of "people of three categories" realistically and by keeping to the stand of party spirit. At the conclusion of the first phase, all units should make written reports to the regional CPC committee and then, after approval, move on to the second phase. All those units which carry out their studies perfunctorily should remedy the deficiencies by doing them all over again.

3. Thoroughly weed out [qing li 3237 3810] "people of three categories." In weeding out "people of three categories" in our region in earlier stages, we have conducted a lot of investigation and have been kept informed on numerous matters. However, because we have not paid close enough attention to this work, we are still not thoroughly clear about the ins and outs of the "people of three categories." Some units have not dealt with these people or have not dealt with them properly; quite a few units have not paid close attention to this work, so that it basically remains stagnant. In the current party rectification, it is absolutely necessary to be resolute and to put in a lot of effort on thorough investigation and study. We should surmount all obstacles, remove all interference, thoroughly weed out the "people of three categories" and their "counsellors," and seriously deal with them in accordance with the policies stipulated by the central authorities. The office of the regional groups for guiding party rectification should set up a special group for weeding out "people of three categories" by transferring personnel from the organization department of the regional CPC committee, the regional discipline inspection committee, and other units. The various units should also organize special forces to take charge of this work. It is necessary to start our work from the events that happened in

our own localities and units and to cooperate closely with various quarters. Resolute efforts should be made to prevent factional interference, to refrain from acting according to personal likes or dislikes, and to prevent some people from creating confusion and covering up their problems. In the course of party rectification, if the "people of three categories" fail to be weeded out conscientiously, it is necessary to investigate and to affix the responsibility of the leading cadres concerned. It is necessary to have a good grasp of the policy, to seek truth from facts, and to make clear the nature of problems impartially and selflessly. We should not let genuine "people of three categories" escape, nor should we erroneously classify erring comrades as "people of three categories."

4. Step up investigation and study and make clear the main problems in our units that should be solved in the course of party rectification. It is necessary to analyze the ideological style and organizational conditions of the party organizations and party members in our units and to make clear which of them are major problems, which are ordinary ones, which are tendentious ones, which are isolated ones, and which are related to the policy. It is necessary to examine this work in its entirety and to have a pretty good idea of which are to be solved first and which are to be solved later.

5. Transfer and dispatch old comrades as liaison men in order to give full scope to their role.

6. Persist in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. From the phase of studying documents, we should, on the basis of studying conscientiously and deepening our understanding, pay close attention to those problems about which the masses have a lot of complaints, which seriously affect the relationship between the party and the masses, and which should be solved urgently, such as the problems of taking advantage of one's functions and powers to seek personal gain, of serious bureaucratism, and of weakness and laxity. All problems which are apparent and which can be solved now should be solved without delay. The problems occurring during party rectification, in particular, should be investigated thoroughly and dealt with seriously so that the masses outside the party can readily perceive the actual rectification. This should be carried out from beginning to end in all later phases.

7. Pay attention to improving work style and methods. The party committees and leading party groups at various levels should reduce the number of meetings and documents to a minimum. All units should pay attention to setting up typical examples. The group for guiding party rectification under the regional CPC committee plans to take a direct hand in the party rectification of two units in order to sum up experience and to guide the work in the entire area.

8. Strengthen the work of dealing with the letters the people send in and the complaints they make when they call. The party rectification office has set up an administrative group to specially study and handle the new developments and questions mentioned in the letters the people send in and the complaints they make when they call. All units should earnestly strengthen this work.

9. The party organizations which have not carried out party rectification should make vigorous preparations for this work. 1) It is necessary to adopt numerous forms to organize party members in studying the documents on party rectification. 2) It is necessary to carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and to rectify unhealthy practices conscientiously. 3) It is necessary to investigate and analyze meticulously and in a deep-going way the conditions of the party organizations in our own units and, with respect to those leading bodies having a lot of problems, to consolidate and readjust them in good time. 4) It is necessary to step up the building of the party organizations at the grassroots level and to institute and improve party activities.

10. Remedy the deficiencies in the units carrying out party rectification on an experimental basis. The six units carrying out party rectification on an experimental basis in the first half of this year have basically conformed to the five requirements. It is necessary to remedy the deficiencies in the experimental work, to bridge gaps if they should exist, and to make proper arrangements for carrying out party rectification all over again if it has been carried out superficially or perfunctorily. After measures have been taken to remedy the deficiencies, it is necessary for the party committees at the higher level to carry out a strict inspection before acceptance.

The party committees and leading party groups of various units should hold meetings to examine conscientiously the party rectification carried out in earlier stages, implement the above-mentioned 10-point decision of the regional CPC committee, and make reports to the party rectification office of the regional CPC committee.

In his speech Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out: The building of the third echelon has a strong bearing on the lasting peace and order and the continuous development of our party and state and is a major issue that will ensure the continuity of the principles and policies of the party and state. The CPC Central Committee has always been very much concerned about this matter. After talking about the situation and the requirements and arrangements for this work, he stressed: With respect to the building of the third echelon, we should base ourselves on the present, look ahead into the future and, with the scientific foresight of Marxists and the communists' spirit of being extremely responsible to the party and the people, seize the present opportune time to build the third echelon.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LI ZIQI VISITS RADIO, TV DEPARTMENT--Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi visited the provincial radio and television department this afternoon. He urged the staff of the provincial radio and television stations to sum up experiences, affirm their confidence, and score still greater success in the new year. Comrade Li Ziqi said: "Gansu shoulders very heavy and also very glorious tasks. The leading central comrades are very concerned for the arid central part of the province. We must act in accordance with Comrade Hu Yaoban's call to plant grass and trees to eliminate poverty and get rich, and with the provincial CPC committee's policy decision to put an end to damage in 3 years and solve the food and clothing problem in 5, implement responsibility systems at all levels from top to bottom, and summon up determination to run the province's affairs well. The focus in propaganda and reportage should be on the arid central area of the province. We must encourage the masses to work hard for several years and score new success in transforming this area." Comrade Li Ziqi said: "Party rectification is the central task. You must first do a good job in party rectification, and also do well in reporting on it. The focus should be on publicizing the positive aspect of the party's advanced deeds, good experiences in party rectification, and good people and deeds in upholding the party's fine traditions." [Summary] [HK270253 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84]

QINGHAI STREET CLEANING--Braving the wind, the provincial and city party, government, and army leaders did a general cleaning in streets and lanes in the eastern, central and western districts of Xining yesterday afternoon. At 1430, with spade on shoulder and broom in hand, Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Huanjiecailang, Liu Feng, Xie Quanwei, and An Guimin went to (Xiguan) and (Dongguan) avenues in the (Ximenkou) district and did a general cleaning together with 1,000-plus cadres of government organs at the Xining City level and of government organs of various districts in Xining. Comrade Huang Jingbo started a general cleaning in front of the (Ximenkou) gymnasium earlier than others. When other comrades came, he had already cleaned a large part of the place, but he refused to have a rest. Leading comrades doing the general cleaning in the above streets and lanes took the initiative in doing hard and dirty jobs. This inspired cadres of government organs. After nearly 2 hours of labor, the environmental sanitation in various districts in Xining was improved. [Text] [HK011132 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 84]

CSO: 4005/353

TAIWAN

'COMMERCIAL,' CONVENTIONAL SUBS ISSUE VIEWED

OW171045 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Prior to his departure from the Republic of China on 9 January, U.S. Senator Specter said that U.S. Government will consider carefully the Republic of China's [ROC] defense needs to provide its weaponry to the ROC and has made a commitment to supply this nation with more ships, warships and "commercial submarines."

The first appearance of the term "commercial submarine" in arms sale news has caused concern and become a topic among many people in this country.

A commerical submarine means, literally, a submarine not for military use. Submarines of this type are primarily designed for underwater surveying, cable-laying, collection of biological or mineral samples from the seabed, or other tasks. A military figure has said that the Ministry of National Defense will not buy such submarines from the United States.

LIEN HO PAO reporters have checked with relevant scientific and technological research organizations in Taiwan; all say that they do not have such a procurement plan. The U.S. sale of "commercial submarines" to our country seems quite mysterious. Is it a slip of tongue by Specter?

Someone boldly speculates that the "commerical submarines" which Senator Specter referred to is probably a slip of tongue from "conventional submarines," because the two words sound somewhat alike. Nevertheless, reporters have listened to Specter's recording over and over and found that a slip of tongue is not very likely.

It is reported that our country indeed has asked the United States to sell us conventional submarines and the United States did provide us with two "Guppy class" submarines. Moreover, what Specter said at his departure press conference dealt primarily with the question concerning the supply of defensive weapons to the Republic of China. Therefore, people are likely to connect the commercial submarine with a "mispronounciation."

What is the truth? It seems that only Specter can answer this question.

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END